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LAST EDITION

TITLES QUESTION IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sir Robert Borden Makes Acceptance of His Amendment a Test of Confidence in Government—Is Carried by 33 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the waning hours of the session came the only exciting debate which has been experienced since the opening of Parliament, the occasion being the debate on the titles hereditary and otherwise in Canada.

In the course of the debate, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, moved an amendment, and later in the evening, much to the surprise of the House, announced that if his amendment were defeated he should take it as a vote of want of confidence, and his resignation would be handed to the Governor-General.

Not only was great surprise evidenced, but a certain note of anxiety amongst his followers, as both the resolution on titles and the amendment to it were moved from the right of the speaker.

The original resolution was moved by Mr. W. F. Nickle which, in effect, asked that petition might be presented to the King praying that he might be graciously pleased to refrain from conferring any hereditary titles upon any of his subjects domiciled in Canada. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. R. Richardson, which asked that no titles of any description be conferred on Canadians.

When the debate was resumed this afternoon the first speaker was Sir Robert Borden, who said that he considered that Mr. Richardson's amendment had a too far reaching effect. Amongst other objections it would prevent the recognition by the Crown of services of men in the military forces and would create an invidious distinction between men serving in the Canadian overseas forces and those of the British and other dominions. "There are other people," continued the Premier, "who have rendered services to their country in other spheres of national activity. We should not designate distinctions to those only who have served in the military or naval forces."

The Premier went on to say that he thought they had gone about as far as it was wise to go if they acted under the order-in-council which was brought down, some time ago. He had prepared an amendment to an amendment which added the words, "except in accordance with the principles enunciated in the order-in-council brought down and laid on the table." This order-in-council summed up reads:

"No honor or titular distinction save those granted for military service during the present war or ordinarily bestowed by the Sovereign shall be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty resident in Canada, except with the approval of the Prime Minister."

The government of the United Kingdom shall exercise the same authority as heretofore in determining the character or number of titles to be allocated to Canada from time to time.

"No hereditary title or honor shall hereafter be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada."

"Appropriate action shall be taken, whether by the legislation or otherwise, to provide that after a prescribed period no title of honor conferred on a subject of His Majesty, now or hereafter resident in Canada, shall be recognized as having hereditary effect. To this," added Sir Robert, "I propose to add that when any honor is conferred we follow the custom of Great Britain and state publicly the reason for that honor."

The Prime Minister went on to say that the question would be brought up and discussed at the coming Imperial Conference in London when the views of the government would be presented.

The debate lasted about four hours, and was taken part in by most of the prominent men of the House. The dramatic moment was reached, however, when one of the government's supporters said that he would like to know what stand the government was taking on the matter. He was against titles, but he had come to the House to support the union government and he would like to hear from the Prime Minister before he voted. It was then that Sir Robert Borden hurled his unexpected bombshell. He stated that the government had given long and earnest consideration to the matter. He had asked the House to take a certain course, and if it was not prepared to do so he should regard it as a vote of want of confidence and resign as leader of the government. This statement was greeted by his followers with loud cheers. Mr. Richardson thereupon said that he had thought the government would have taken the matter so seriously he would not have gone on with the matter; he was sent to the House to support the government in its policy of winning the war and he asked leave to withdraw his amendment. Permission was refused by his second, and upon a vote being taken Sir Robert Borden's amendment was carried by a majority of 33.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

There have been 24 hours of what may be called calm at the front, though anywhere else in the world it might be described as severe fighting. The Germans made a desperate effort to recover the ground at Merville, taken on Sunday, by the Surreys, but they were completely unsuccessful. For the rest everybody is waiting, in anticipation of the blow it is felt that Marshal von Hindenburg must deliver. The German troops are massed heavily along the front, and, from the aviation reports, it is known that, as previous to the battle of the 21st of March, the field army is being kept well in the rear, beyond the possibility of deciding in what direction, when the storm troops have been loosed, it will be launched. As far, therefore, as it is possible to judge from the observation of reconnaissances, whether from the trenches or in the air, von Hindenburg is preparing for a repetition of the blow of the 21st, but with probably increased forces.

Germany's War Plans

Government Official Believes She Is Preparing Another Surprise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—That Germany was intending to make

(Continued on page two, column two)

RAPID INCREASE IN SHIPBUILDING

Official Figures for May Surpass the April Average in United States by More Than Two Thousand Tons Daily

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first two weeks of May have added 128,380 tons of steel ships to the new United States merchant marine. Deliveries for the week ending May 11 aggregated 48,150 tons of steel ships, and that, added to the 80,180 tons delivered in the preceding week, brought the total to 128,380 tons.

It is now virtually certain that the record deliveries of April, aggregating 170,000 tons, will be surpassed in May. The average rate of deliveries for May thus far is 5000 tons per day more than in April, when 6000 tons daily average of steel ships were officially reported delivered. For the first eleven days of May the average was more than 11,600 tons of ships a day. These figures are based on official reports to the Emergency Fleet Corporation. According to figures on April deliveries given out by the Commissioner of Navigation, approximately 240,000 tons of steel shipping were delivered in April, averaging more than 9000 tons daily. The official figures for May thus far surpass even that average by more than 2000 tons daily.

REPORTS OF KERENSKY COMING NOT VERIFIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by the State Department has failed to verify reports that Alexander Kerensky, the former Premier of Russia, had arrived here, or is on his way to the United States. No record, it was said today, could be found of Kerensky's leaving Russia. At the Russian Embassy, it was said today, nothing was known of Kerensky's movements and that he was not expected here by embassy officials.

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POLITICS CHARGED IN PROPOSED MERGER

Ways and Means Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Hears Protests to Bill to Unite Public Utilities Boards

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Charges of politics in the proposed merger of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and the Gas and Electric Light Commission, and the objection of the railroads to paying the expenses of the new Public Utilities Commission which is to result from the merger were laid before the Ways and Means Committee of the State Legislature today. The committee gave public hearing on the merger bill, as well as on bills to reorganize the State Department of Agriculture and the Commission for the Blind.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester declared that the reorganization of these boards was chiefly to find positions for politicians. He advocated removing the power to appoint the new Public Utilities Commission from the Governor and having the members elected by the voters at the next state election.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester, chairman of the Committee on Administration and Commissions, which drafted the utilities bill, said it was to be assumed that the Governor would reappoint at least some of the members of the existing boards. He admitted that the proposed seven-year tenure of office for the new utilities board was open to criticism, and agreed that it made the officeholders practically safe from interference by the Governor.

He considered the gas board, at \$4500 salary for the members and \$5000 for the chairman underpaid, and the Public Service Commission, at \$8000 for the members and \$5500 for the chairman, overpaid. It is proposed that the members of the merged board shall receive \$6000 and the chairman \$6500. Senator Hobbs believed it feasible to have five or even three men do the work now being performed by the existing gas and public service commissions.

Attorneys representing the Boston & Maine, the New Haven and the Boston & Albany railroads protested against the roads being made to pay the expenses of the utilities board. If the roads were to meet this expense, they held it better to be assessed in accordance with mileage of track rather than on the basis of gross earnings.

BRITISH PAYMENTS FOR SWISS GOODS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces an arrangement of exchange facilities between Switzerland and London whereby British payments for Swiss goods for war purposes will be provided for. Credit will be arranged by various London banks by means of three months' bills renewable for a maximum of three years, for a total of 100,000,000 Swiss francs, the British Treasury indemnifying banks concerned against all liability. The Treasury will obtain the necessary Parliamentary authority by a bill to be presented, entitled the Government War Obligations Act.

This announcement is the more interesting in that prominent Swiss visiting England recently have insisted on the importance of developing Anglo-Swiss economic relations and on the desirability of the Treasury's assistance in smoothing the difficulties presented by the exchange question.

On being asked in what way Col. W. S. Waldron, R. L. Montgomery and Edward A. Deeds of the Signal Corps, who were ordered to report to him, would cooperate and assist in the pending aircraft investigation, the Attorney-General replied:

"We will seek and obtain full information with respect to all transactions in connection with aircraft production, but it must be distinctly understood that no person concerned in any transaction under inquiry will be permitted to have any part in the conduct of the investigation."

After calling attention to the importance of the American public being fully informed of the Irish situation at the present time, Mr. Dillon said:

"The Irish Party at a special meeting held on Thursday of last week, issued a statement from which the following is an extract:

"All the machinery of propaganda

controlled by the British government

has been set in motion to blacken the name of Ireland in America and to

prejudice the American people and the

American government against the

Irish nation. We feel it our duty, as

the elected representatives of the

Irish nation, to appeal most earnestly

to the people of America and the

American government not to be de-

ceived by these propagandist misre-

presentations, but to listen to the state-

ment of Ireland's case coming from

Irishmen in sympathy with the na-

tional aspiration of the people of Ire-

land and qualified to speak on behalf

of the Irish nation."

It is difficult to understand why

the government took action at this

particular moment, and the method

adopted by the government is, so far

as I know, unprecedented in British

history. They have arrested and de-

ported these men to England without

any definite charge being made in legal

form against them, and without any

statement as to whether it is intended

to bring them to trial or not. Mean-

while, Ireland waits for proof of the

alleged pro-German plot.

"For the past three years the Brit-

(Continued on page two, column four)

PROVINCE OF BOHEMIA UNDER MARTIAL LAW

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Martial law has been proclaimed in Bohemia and in consequence of "popular excesses" many persons have been imprisoned, says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berne, quoting the Slovensky Parod.

Outbreaks have occurred in Pilsen, Nachod and other towns. The vast estates of Prince Furstenberg, a close friend of the German Emperor, have been plundered and the buildings on them burned.

Dr. von Seydl, the Austrian Premier, it is added, has summoned the Czech Deputy Stanek to discuss the situation. Deputy Stanek has declined, and has warned the Premier against a policy of violence in Bohemia.

AUSTRIAN MOTIVES IN BOHEMIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official Austrian note cabled to Washington from Berne throws light on the motives which impelled the Austrian government to declare martial law in Bohemia. The note says:

"Certain events which were a danger to the safety of the State and presented even a character of high treason took place during the first days of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the National Bohemian Theater and led the authorities to take repressive measures."

SINN FEIN LEADERS ISSUE A MANIFESTO

Declaration Says "England's Will Shall Be Broken and Ireland's Honor Upheld" — Police Watch Closely for Suspects

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The Sinn Feiners are manifesting considerable activity. Early today a handbill manifesto issued by the Sinn Fein standing committee was posted in the center of one of Lord French's proclamations.

The manifesto states that when the English government decided to conscript Ireland they did not expect it to be taken as a war declaration and accepted by the invincible determination of the Irish, who "would rather die at home than fight for freedom anywhere else in the world and slavery in Ireland." It says England seeks a confusion of the issue, striking at the Sinn Fein organization under the pretense of a German plot.

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POLAND'S FUTURE IS NOW "SETTLED"

Report Is Confirmed That Central Powers Have Concluded an Agreement Without Consulting the Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Reuter's agency learns from authoritative Polish quarters that precise confirmation has been received of the report that the Central Powers have concluded an agreement between themselves regarding a new solution of the Polish question.

It should, however, never be supposed this is by agreement with Poland, precisely the reverse being the case, and there being no question of any arrangement between the Poles and the enemy.

The divergence of view between Poland and both central empires is as wide today as ever, indeed even wider, after the experience of two years of German occupation and of the so-called peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

The Mourmansk Railway

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—All measures directed by Finland against the Mourmansk railway will be regarded by Great Britain, France and the United States as a breach of neutrality, the Dagblad of Stockholm says.

The Mourmansk railway was built after the war began, primarily for the purpose of giving Russia another port of entry for war supplies. It runs from Mourmansk, on the Arctic, across the Kola Peninsula to a junction point with the Archangel-Petrograd line.

Comment on New Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Writing in the Neue Freie Presse, Count Andrássy declares the collapse of Russia and the rise of new states there rendered the new alliance between the Central Powers more indispensable than before, since without it it would be impossible to determine how far we have assumed guarantees to defend new states against the new Russian expansion movement and what should be our eventual political and economic relations with those states.

The delay in settling the most important Polish problem, he adds, has already resulted in a great injury, and peace would be nearer today if the Central Empires made their aims clear, thereby destroying the illusion that they are divided against each other.

WELSH CONFERENCE ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A conference on self-government for Wales and Monmouthshire was opened at Llandrindod Wells yesterday. The chairman, Alderman S. N. Jones, announced that Welsh members of Parliament would be invited to a later meeting of the conference. A resolution pledging support of the government in its prosecution of the war and in favor of a League of Nations was carried.

After passing further resolutions in favor of Welsh self-government, an executive committee was formed to draft a Welsh nationalist program and arrange for a further conference. Meanwhile, the Welsh educational authorities at Llandrindod Wells, at an adjourned meeting, decided to support the Welsh self-government scheme, instead of the proposed Welsh education council.

FRANCE APPROVES SWISS AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Cabinet has approved the economic agreement recently concluded between Switzerland and the Entente Powers by which Switzerland undertakes to deliver certain specified quantities of timber to the allied governments for a period of eight months, the latter undertaking, in exchange, to make important concessions regarding the supply of foodstuffs to Switzerland.

ALLIES AWARE OF NEGOTIATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—While no official statement is yet forthcoming it is understood that the Allies were aware of the negotiations between Japan and China which have been in progress some time, the sole object having been to arrange for such coordination of action as might be requisite should intervention in Siberia become necessary.

DAUGHTERS OF THE ENION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Gov. John A. Andrew Chapter, Daughters of the Union, held on Tuesday at the Boston Art Club, officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Albert W. Marsh; vice-regent, Mrs. Gilbert C. Brown Jr.; recording secretary, Mrs. A. R. Bradbury; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edwin S. Crandon; treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Davis; historian, Mrs. Francis Henry Wade; registrar, Miss Alice Strong; auditor, Miss Emma Burt.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

up for the apparent lack of opportunity to spring another surprise by an extraordinary thoroughness of preparation for her next offensive was the opinion expressed by a high government official in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor and American press representatives yesterday afternoon. The remarkable effectiveness of the allied air activity was referred to as an outstanding feature of the military operations in France in the past few days, along with the success of allied trench raids, which had resulted entirely unfavorably to the Germans.

The German offensive, when it comes, will be a big affair was also the opinion expressed.

Replies to a question as to Sunday night's air raid it was described as a most serious effort, which made the defensive tactics and their results all the more creditable. It was further stated that the number of bombs dropped was considerable, but the exact number of German machines engaged was difficult to estimate.

Replies to a further question as to possible allied recognition of the Bolshevik government, it was explained that de facto recognition might be possible, but the question to decide was what was the Russian government.

British Aerial Report

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official announcement issued today says:

"Balloons and airplanes were again very active on Monday. Several long distance reconnaissances were completed and many photographs and observations taken. Bombing airplanes dropped 22 tons of bombs on the enemy's railway stations, airdromes and billets."

"Twelve German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting, two others were driven down out of control and another was brought down by gunfire. Two hostile balloons also were destroyed; four British airplanes are missing."

An official statement on aerial operations issued last night says:

"During Monday night, airdromes in the neighborhood of Ghent, Tournai and St. Quentin used by the enemy's night bombing machines were heavily attacked. Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped on these and four and a half tons were dropped on the railway stations at Thionville, Metz and Coblenz."

"At 8 o'clock in the morning of May 21 22 heavy bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Namur and Charleroi. One of our machines has not returned."

"Since the beginning of the German offensive, exactly two months ago, 1000 German airplanes have been brought down or driven down out of control and more than a thousand tons of bombs have been dropped over the enemy's lines."

Paris Defenses in Operation

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The War Office issued the following statement on Tuesday:

"Both artilleries were active last night in the region of Thennes and Hailes and at other points south of the Avre."

"French patrols operating southwest of Lassay, on the right bank of the River Meuse and in the Lorraine sector returned with prisoners."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

Food Situation Desperate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advices received by the State Department from official sources in neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria are that the food situation in the Central Empires is most desperate. Reports also show a general lack of food in Russia. The State Department has information that would indicate that even with the reduced ration planned for June 15 and thereafter in Germany and Austria there is not food enough to carry the population over to harvest. The people both of Germany and Austria have been told that relief would be brought to them in the form of supplies from Ukraine, but these are not forthcoming and there is no prospect that they will be sent into Germany soon.

British Advance Along Tigris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Turkish troops in Mesopotamia north of Baghdad display little activity, while British cavalry has advanced north of Tekrit on the Tigris to Patha.

An official statement on operations in Mesopotamia reads:

"The Turks have shown no activity since they were driven across the Lesser Zab on May 11. The removal of large quantities of military stores captured in Kirkuk proceeds without interruption."

"On the Tigris our mounted troops have advanced as far as Patha. The Turks holding the village offered little resistance and retreated hastily further up the river."

Insurrection at Aidin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Reuter's agency learns that the insurrectionary movement at Aidin is extending to Menemur and Manissa, and 2000 Turkish troops sent to quell the disturbances there have deserted, while numerous desertions are also reported from coast garrisons.

Essad Pasha of Janina has been entrusted with the repression of the movement.

Patrol Raid by Americans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing today reported to the War Department details of a patrol raid made on Monday night by United States troops, which resulted in the capture of two German prisoners. No

casualties on the American side were sustained. Artillery activity on both sides is noted.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday reads:

"Yesterday Kemmel Height was again the objective of strong enemy attacks which broke down with sanguinary losses. The defenders of Mont Kemmel achieved complete victory on the front of Voormezeele-Dranoutre. The enemy's infantry attacks were preceded by violent artillery preparation. The main thrust was directed at Mont Kemmel's western slope. The French advanced in waves. Our infantry and artillery broke down their assault and forced them to retreat with the heaviest losses. Our counter-attacks threw the enemy out of the crater zone where we had penetrated. There is still a French nest east of Locre."

"All that has been changed by what Mr. Lloyd George himself was obliged to describe, when Minister of War, as 'stupidity amounting to malignity' on the part of the War Office and the government.

"Now I admit that the situation in Ireland is gloomy in the extreme. My attention has been directed to statements that I, and the Irish Party of which I am leader, have adopted Sinn Fein methods and have joined the Sinn Fein Party. These statements are utterly unfounded and false. So far from that being the case I am more than ever convinced that the policy of the Sinn Fein is wrong and foolish and bound to end in defeat and disaster."

"Even during the past three weeks, while in the Mansion House conference, the Sinn Fein leaders cooperated with us in resisting the enforcement of conscription in Ireland by the British Parliament, they absolutely refused to agree to a party truce and continued to denounce us because we still believed in constitutional methods; because we aim at a settlement based on full freedom and self-government for Ireland under a friendly settlement with Great Britain and because we still adhere to the declaration of John Redmond at the outbreak of the war and believe that the cause of the Allies is the cause of freedom throughout the world."

"The two great forces which have been the root and cause of all of Ireland's trouble in recent years have been, on the one side, the stupidity and insincerity of the British government, which has absolutely refused under the dictation of Sir Edward Carson to apply in Ireland the principles for which the Allies are fighting in Europe, and, secondly, the unlimited financial resources supplied to the Sinn Fein from New York."

"Therefore I feel justified in making an urgent appeal to all those of Irish blood in the United States to support the one party in Ireland which is fighting for Irish liberty without effectively by our troops in each case. Our whole line is intact."

"Two raids which the enemy attempted last night in the sector north of Bailleul were repulsed by the French troops."

"We secured a few prisoners and a machine gun this morning in a patrol encounter in the neighborhood of Boynes."

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Plot Proof Awaited

Emphasis Laid on Importance of Publishing Evidence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The arrest of Sinn Feiners continues to occupy comparatively little attention; that is, compared with the interest with which the questions of Home Rule and conscription are receiving. Great emphasis continues to be placed upon the importance of the government publishing such proofs as are possible of the complicity of those arrested in the pro-German plot.

"Mrs. Hannah Sheffington has outstayed her usefulness in this country, and the sooner she returns to Ireland the better for the cause. She came to tell us her story and the truth about the conditions in Ireland. While she confined herself to that sphere on the lecture platform she was of assistance, but lately she has attempted to lead rather than inform the Irish in America. She is fast becoming the enemy of England and the friend of America. She is fast becoming the enemy of America also, if one is to judge from her recent utterances which savor of the impenitence of political passion."

"We in America know what party to vote for without any advice from her. When, therefore, she is spiteful resentful and passionate disappointed rail at the senators, congressmen and governmental officials, it is time to call a halt on her officiousness. If she would help us in America and those in Ireland, she will take the first boat across, or if she must remain, let it be in modest retirement. The Dublin Independent has a three-quarter column editorial, but it is merely a summary, with no expression of opinion. Freeman's Journal, the official organ of the Irish party, prints the manifesto, which Irish party leaders signed, without comment.

"As for Jim Larkin and the Socialistic group that seek to direct and counsel in the affairs of the Irish people, they have never reached a plane where they can appreciate the aspirations of the Irish race. They embrace the cause, not for the good of all, but for the benefit of the few. Socialism never found a habitation in Ireland and never will. The sooner, therefore, true Irishmen denounce the Socialistic agitators and drive them from the party, the better it will be for the cause of Ireland."

"The time has come when we should send back to Ireland all Irishmen, as well as all Englishmen, who have come here to advise us upon our political obligations and patriotic duty. Therefore, the O'Connors, the Plunketts and others more recently arrested have been sent to Holyhead. In accordance with the terms of the internment order, the Sinn Feiners arrested may make representations to the Chief Secretary, and these will be referred to and dealt with by an advisory committee, which deals with the internment of aliens."

"Meanwhile, the relationship between the Nationalists and the Sinn Fein Party is being widely discussed, and it is felt that the Nationalists are gradually recognizing the danger of throwing in their lot completely with Sinn Fein, and it is more than probable that should the Nationalists decide to cooperate entirely with Sinn Fein, the former will lose many supporters."

"At the same time the opinion is growing in Ireland that the publication of such proofs of the pro-German plot as are possible will do much to alleviate the situation and enable the Nationalists to decide their future action. It is understood that the members of the Irish Party intend to be present in the House of Commons next week."

Irish Agitators Rebuked

Editor of The Hibernian in Boston Would Send Them All Home

BOSTON, Mass.—Francis A. Campbell, member of the executive board of the Friends of Irish Freedom, editor of The Hibernian and clerk of the Superior Civil Court in Suffolk County,

WRIGHT & DITSON WILL DONATE 10% Of their retail sales on next Thursday to the

Red Cross

An excellent opportunity to help the Red Cross by purchasing your athletic supplies on that day.

Wright & Ditson

244 Washington St. Boston, Mass. Cambridge Worcester Providence

SINN FEIN LEADERS ISSUE A MANIFESTO

(Continued from page one)

ish government and Sir Edward Carson have done the work of Germany in Ireland more effectively than any other agencies that I know of. Three years ago Ireland was in the war with as much enthusiasm as any of the allied nations and had sent to the front a full proportion of her people as compared with Great Britain or the dominions of the Crown, and Irish soldiers had been in the van of the battle and the post of danger on every one of the Allies' fronts.

"For instance, if a man steals a watch and chain from another, he is in law and conscience bound to return it to the owner if he would be forgiven his crime. If he made restitution of the watch, one might accept it, not in the name of justice, but from selfish expedient. Another standing firm upon the principles of immutable justice might refuse to accept the watch without the chain. The one willing to accept the watch is a Home Ruler. He is satisfied with partial restitution. He who demands the return of both watch and chain is the Sinn Feiner, who demands independence, of which Ireland is robbed.

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THE CAUCASUS AND ITS PEOPLE

Determining Factor in History of the Country Was Constant Expansion of Russian Empire Toward Persia and Turkey

By The Christian Science Monitor special Georgian correspondent

LONDON, England—The Caucasus has come very much into prominence lately on account of its central position in the Middle East, and apropos of Pan-German and Pan-Turanian schemes.

The geographical position of the Caucasus as a bridge between Europe and Asia has made it a meeting place for various races and a battle ground for many centuries. The variety of races inhabiting it can be explained entirely by its geographical position. But that variety is not as confusing as some of the "experts" have represented, and it very much resembles the Balkans.

The country is divided by a mountain chain into two distinct sections—Northern Caucasus and Trans-Caucasus, and the following people inhabit it: Russians, 2,400,000, chiefly Cossacks, in the north; 180,000 in the south, including the army and sectarians; Caucasian mountaineers living chiefly on the mountain slopes and the north of Caucasus—total 1,275,000. They are all Muhammadans. In the south there are two ancient races—the Georgians, about 3,000,000, including 200,000 Muhammadans in the districts of Batum and Ardahan, and 300,000 Lazes in the district of Trebizond. The Armenians, 1,490,000, chiefly mixed with the Tatars. Tatars and Persians, 2,300,000.

The determining factors in the history of the Caucasus for the last five centuries have been the constant expansion of the Russian Empire toward Persia and Turkey, the existence of the independent Georgian kingdom in Trans-Caucasus, and the constant struggle of Turkey and Persia to get a foothold in the Caucasus. From among the many races in the Caucasus only Georgia maintained her independence up to the end of the Eighteenth Century when hardly pressed by the Persians and the Turks. She entered into an alliance with Russia on July 24, 1783, guaranteeing for herself complete independence in internal affairs and also the independence of her church, which she has been able to maintain from the year 542. Georgia sought protection from Russia as a Christian country, but, unfortunately, was very greatly deceived in her expectations, and with the close of the reign of her celebrated King Heraclius II in 1801, the country was annexed to Russia and the treaty violated. In 1811 her independent church was abolished and subjugated to the Russian Holy Synod. Georgia revolted three times against this injustice, but finally had to submit to her fate.

In 1836 the Caucasian mountaineers, hardly pressed by the Cossacks, revolted, and very fierce fights continued up to 1864, in which the celebrated Shamil distinguished himself; but they were finally defeated and about 400,000 Circassians were forced to emigrate to Turkey. After this the Russian government began to devote her attention to the internal administration of the Caucasus. The country was proclaimed as a vice-royalty, with the residence of the viceroy in Tiflis. Great attention was given to introducing Russian schools and to suppressing local nationalities. But all this was of no avail, and in the long struggle, the Georgians, Armenians and Tatars maintained their national individuality, and considerably strengthened it.

After the Russo-Turkish war and the Berlin congress in 1878 the districts of Batum and Kars were ceded to Russia, and the Georgian Muhammadans who inhabited these districts subjugated to very great persecution, about 100,000 of them being forced to emigrate to Turkey. In 1901 with the appointment of Prince Goltz as Governor-General, a new era of oppression began. The Armenian Church was deprived of its property and its schools were closed, and in 1904 the Armenian and Tatar massacres were facilitated. In 1905, during the revolution, the peoples of the Caucasus took a very prominent part in it and advanced their claims for substantial reforms, but the reaction which followed destroyed all their hopes. With the appointment of Count Vorontsov-Dashkoff in 1903 as Viceroy of the Caucasus, attention was directed toward developing the vast resources of the country, chiefly for revenue purposes, the Caucasus was transformed into a military camp and very large military expeditions were dispatched to Persia with the deplorable results which are known all over the world.

At the outbreak of the present war, the Georgians and Armenians expected the realization of their national hopes. The Georgians hoped to realize their legitimate aspirations—reunion with their Muhammadan brothers living in the district of Lazistan on the Black Sea shore up to Trebizond. The Armenians aspired to the establishment of their national home, a vast part of which had been under Turkish domination for many centuries. Neither Georgians nor Armenians were, however, given a chance to fight in the Caucasus, the difficult conditions of which were familiar to them. They were mostly sent to Poland and Galicia.

With the arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas as the Viceroy of the Caucasus and commander-in-chief, the Georgian and Armenian reserves were devoted entirely to the Caucasus front, the natural result of which was the capture of Trebizond, Ezerum and a vast part of Turkish Armenia. The revolution of 1917 was hailed by the



The Caucasus

The heavy black line on this map shows the exact position of Georgia

ITALIAN WRITER ON MISSION OF ITALY

In Order to Obtain Victory, He Says, There Must Be Agreement in Ideas Which Elevate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The whole of the first number of the new periodical, *La Voce del Popolo*, is devoted to the much-debated question of Austria-Hungary and its subject peoples. The first article by Umberto Zanotti Bianco, is entitled "The Mission of Italy." In it he declares that it is only by fidelity to the moral ideals for which it stands that the Entente can maintain the resistance of its peoples firm until the end, and that only by the dismemberment of Austria which would follow from this will it be possible to assure the freedom of the nations, the defeat of German militarism, and the peace of Europe. If the expression "dismemberment" is better avoided as possibly having, for the uninitiated, a flavor of imperialism, the most acceptable formula may be chosen, such as "liberation of the Latin and Slav peoples from German-Austrian domination," or "freedom of the peoples of Austria to decide their own fate."

"One thing is certain, if this war does not bring about the downfall of the Hapsburgs, who were responsible for starting the war, Central Europe will for years be the scene of revolts and Prussian militarism will come out of the conflict stronger than ever. The whole Entente now sees this to be the fact, and that Delenda Austria is becoming the lever with which to overcome the obstacle to common victory. For various reasons this is seen in England and France; Italy, above all, sees it, if not on account of that Mazzinian school of thought which wished Italy to take the initiative in the transformation of Europe upon the basis of nationality, then because of the desperate terms of their problem of national salvation: either Italy conquer or Austria dismembered. No longer hemmed in by Russia and Serbia and free to use her whole strength against Italy, Austria can no longer be conquered by a purely military offensive, but only by a political offensive which should unite all her subject populations by the promise of their unity and independence. Austria conquered, or in other words dismembered, means the realization of Italian national aspirations, but Austria undefeated and undivided means their renunciation, a return to the old frontiers and a period of painful preparation for the inevitable retaliation."

The war would, he declared, tend toward whichever solution they had purposed, therefore it behoved them to show, by deeds as well as words, their faith in justice and in that right of the peoples to become the arbiters of their own destiny which, disseminating the feeling for liberty, tended to disarm their adversaries and to free all the forces in the enemy states which aspired to European citizenship.

During the Kerensky government the whole of the Caucasus was governed by the commissioners from Tiflis. But when the Bolsheviks came to power and the Cossacks and mountaineers separated and formed their own republic in the north, Trans-Caucasus was left alone, and constituted a separate republic with a government composed of three Georgians, three Armenians, three Tatars and two Russians. This government was constituted on the same lines as other separate republics in Russia and had its own army, monetary system and institutions. Apart from this there were national councils of Georgians, Armenians and Tatars duly elected by the people of each nationality who tried to work in harmony with the Trans-Caucasian government.

BUTTER AND LARD SUBSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—with a view to the more efficient control of butter and lard substitute, the Oil and Fat Compound (Licensing of Manufacturers and Requisition) Order, 1918, prohibits the manufacture for sale, for purposes of human consumption, of any mixtures or compounds of any one or more of the oils or fats mentioned in the schedule attached to the order; such as margarine, compound lard, compound dripping or beef suet, and so forth; except by persons licensed by the Food Controller. The order also provides for the requisition of the output of factories engaged in the manufacture of oil and fat mixtures, or compounds for such purposes of any two or more of the scheduled oils and fats, and for making returns. The order only applies to mixtures and compounds for human food.

NEW BRITISH RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An order of the Minister of Munitions provides that until further notice no person may use, or trade in, gas works retort carbon, coke oven carbon, or pitch coke without a permit. The order of Jan. 10, 1917, relating thereto is canceled, but the previous operation of that order or the validity of any action taken thereunder of the liability to any penalty in respect of contravention prior to cancellation is not affected. Applications for permits should be addressed to the Controller, Non-Ferrous Materials Supply, M. S. R. C. L. Ministry of Munitions, 8, Northumberland Ave., W. C. 2.

possible, he affirms, on just grounds to a policy which should give Italy the Gorizian district, Trieste, and Istria as far as Monte Maggiore and those Foranean Islands in the Dalmatian archipelago which were indispensable to the security of the Italian coasts, and which at the same time should accord to Jugo-Slavia the right to Dalmatia and establish reciprocal guarantees for those Italian and Jugo-Slavian minorities which would be cut off from their respective countries, although this latter provision would entail sacrifices upon those who longed for unity with their own countries.

Signor Zanotti-Bianco deplores the fact that the Austrian prisoners and above all deserters in Italy have not been divided up into their separate nationalities and a propaganda carried on among them, and also that those who have wished to fight for Italy have not been allowed to do so. He also advocates carrying on propaganda in their own languages among the different races in the Austrian army, and a propaganda through the neutral countries with Austria itself.

Their purpose, he declared, was

firm; they could no longer live in the old Europe nor suffer from that old governmental system in which force and organization were employed for the political and economic benefit of the few, and a song or some foolish trifles was enough to send men to prison or the gallows. All the sacrifices made by those who have believed in new Europe could not be allowed to have been made in vain. A Europe in which a complete triumph of right and liberty had not restored her integrity to Belgium, their lost territory to Rumania and Denmark, independence to Poland, Bohemia and Jugo-Slavia, and completed the work of the Italian "risorgimento," a Europe which had not succeeded in freeing itself from the military domination of Germany, Austria and Turkey would oblige future generations to go living on the brink of this appalling Gehenna.

"This must be prevented," he declares. "In order to obtain victory there must be an agreement in ideas which elevate and illuminate. The first obstacle to be overcome is Austria; if the new Europe is to appear, Austria must fall. Our hopes and our program all hang upon this, and if the war should suffer shipwreck without having satisfied these aspirations of so much of the youth of Europe they will devote themselves to undermining that false peace edifice which would be an insult to all those who had sacrificed everything for this end."

WHAT AUSTRALIA NEEDS IN MAN-POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Thirty-four thousand enlisted men to fill the gaps in the ranks of her fighting men, and a monthly quota of 5400 to replace the continuous wastage. This is the amount of the "cheque of Honor," filled in by Sir Samuel Griffith, Chief Justice of Australia, and presented to the manhood of the Commonwealth for signature.

Sir Samuel Griffith was appointed by the Federal Government to examine the facts in regard to war wastage and enlistments and having carried out the duties of Royal Commissioner, the Chief Justice has delivered his finding as summarized above.

Commenting on the report, Mr. W. F. Hughes, the Prime Minister, says: "It is obviously futile to hope to increase the present rate of enlistment so that we can provide the 34,000; the most we can hope for is to continue using one of the divisions as a depot division, and endeavor to raise in Australia at least 5400 recruits a month."

Mr. Hughes explains the discrepancy between the 7000 a month on which the Referendum turned, and the 5400 of the report, by pointing out that the Commissioner's estimate would necessitate more than 7000 a month being raised during this year to make good the wastage and provide for the reserve of 30,000 said to be needed for emergencies.

LORD SELBORNE ON AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, England—A recent meeting of agriculturists at York, held under the auspices of the Yorkshire branch of the Central Land Association and the Yorkshire Union of Agricultural Clubs, was addressed by Lord Selborne. The war had, he said, a profound interest for agriculturists and was going to have a greater interest still. He laid great emphasis on the fact that the land question was going to be totally different after the war from what it had been before. The world-wide conflict had taught them that their great dependence for their food on overseas supplies was a great danger to the country. If future they must make sure that the country produced to the utmost extent food for the people and timber for industries. There must be a new land and forestry policy, which would mean state interference with landlords and farmers, because it was necessary for the safety of the country that the government should recognize agriculture as one of their defensive forces equally with the navy and the army. There would have to be no wastage of land, and the evil of the over-preservation of game must be done away with. Bad farming would need to cease, and the state would have to see that the national policy, whether of tariffs or anything else, was not allowed to disorganize any branch of agriculture. Lord Selborne concluded with an appeal to landowners and farmers to do all they could to help those demobilized soldiers who wished after the war to settle on the land. Socialists would, he said, draw the moral if they did not show themselves sympathetic in the matter.

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HOLLAND PROTESTS SHIPPING SEIZURE

Supplementary Note Is Handed by Dutch Legation to Secretary Lansing—Claim Made Objections Are Not Answered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A supplementary note of protest against the British- and American seizure of Dutch shipping has been handed to Secretary Lansing by the Dutch Legation here. It contends that the United States in its explanation of the seizure did not answer the original objections made by the Dutch government.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holland has been notified by the United States government that her request for three ships now in American ports to carry the balance of the grain promised her by President Wilson cannot be granted, and that to prevent further delay in the movement of the grain Dutch ships should be sent for it at once.

The fact that this step had been taken became known today soon after the receipt of press dispatches announcing that the Netherlands government had prohibited the departure of Dutch ships from its ports. Officials were at a loss, to understand the meaning of Holland's action, though it was assumed that the attitude of Germany was responsible.

More than 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping are idle in Dutch ports, according to information in the possession of the State Department. It is from this fleet of tied-up tonnage that the War Trade Board holds the ships necessary to transport the grain must be taken.

Fifteen thousand tons of cereals are now at ports of embarkation for Holland, and by the time ships come for it there will be enough to make up the 36,000 tons remaining to be supplied of the 50,000 tons promised. Holland has been warned that this supply cannot be maintained indefinitely.

Shipments of the grain rations promised Norway under the recent trade agreement are going forward. The War Trade Board has to date granted licenses for 15,000 tons of bread cereals to Norway, and will soon have as much more ready for shipment, using up practically all of the Norwegian shipping still on this side of the Atlantic.

Holland Holds Up Shipping

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuter message from The Hague states that all sailings of Dutch ships from Dutch ports, except sailing and coastal fishing craft, have been prohibited.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The prohibition of the sailings of all Dutch ships from Dutch ports, the Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he learns, is connected with a new move by the German government to compel Holland to sign on Berlin's terms the long-pending economic agreement which Holland has declined to do, owing to the onerous conditions imposed by Germany.

The German government accordingly has refused a safe conduct to Dutch shipping through the safe zone and seized the steamship *Megrez*, which Holland chartered to bring a cargo of wood from Sweden. The seizure was a direct challenge to Holland and, it is added, the prohibition of further sailings is the sequel.

SEDITION MEASURE IS FAR-REACHING BILL

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The signing by President Wilson of the Sedition Bill, has made law the most drastic measure ever enacted to catch and punish the enemy agent.

It imposes a prison sentence of 20 years, a fine of \$10,000 or both on any person who writes, prints or utters anything tending to obstruct a Liberty Loan campaign, recruiting for the army or navy, or anything vilifying the government or officials, or tending to incite resistance to them, or who by word or deed favors the cause of Germany or her allies.

It takes away mail privileges from persons convicted of violating it. If a man violates the act, no mail addressed to him, and none sent out by him, will be delivered.

ALL STUDENTS WILL HAVE TO REGISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Medical students and divinity students, though exempt from draft, must register on June 5, along with all other young men, citizens or aliens, reaching the age of 21 years on or before that date. General Crowder says: "The law does not relieve such students from the duty of registering on Wednesday, June 5. Registration comes first, exemption afterward. It is absolutely necessary that these students register. The only young men not affected by the new law are those in military or naval service."

AUSTRIAN DECREE REGARDING BOHEMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vienna Official Gazette publishes a ministerial decree announcing the establishment of 12 administrative districts in Bohemia, to be administered by district heads, with powers embodied in the present Stadt- haupt, who retains supreme power

and supervision over all district heads. Lietmeritz and Prague districts will be self-administering from Jan. 1 next, while the remaining 10 districts will be established successively, as many technical difficulties have to be overcome.

The decree adds that danger to national minorities cannot arise from these regulations, all general questions of rights and nationalities and especially language questions not being prejudiced by the establishment of districts.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SAILORS

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Believing that "all work and no play" is not conducive for attaining the best results with enlisted men in the service, there are many attractions arranged for the sailors stationed at the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier, the Young Men's Christian Association, directed by Secretary George F. Sturtevant, being active in carrying out these entertainments, which are always well attended, and which make a pleasing variation to the routine which, of necessity, must be followed by the men in training.

Although this is a season of the year when the jackies spend much time in the open, the evening lectures, motion pictures, and concerts still prove popular, and some evenings as many as 3,000 sailors are congregated in the auditorium which is the social center of the receiving station.

Recreation work is in charge of Roydon C. Leonard, and there is always an interesting program of events, instructive occasions being varied with evenings which are frequently of an entertaining nature.

Three evenings each week are devoted to films, and in addition to comedy and feature reels, there is also one reel of pictures portraying events of interest the world over, this picture being one in which the jackies evince great interest and appreciation. Pictures which depict American soldiers and sailors in action are always enjoyed, and with special musical features, these evenings give great pleasure.

Each Sunday evening there is music by the receiving ship band, and on Monday night there is chantey singing in charge of Lieut. Herbert Smith, the song leader at Hingham, the United States Naval Radio School and at Bunker Hill. A Bible class meets in the library on Tuesday evenings, often being followed by a lecture. Wednesday evening is devoted to moving pictures and a vaudeville performance, participated in by the jackies, and Thursday evening has what is known as a "Happy Hour," with a lecture one of the popular features. Friday is given up to some sort of an entertainment, and Saturday night there are movies again.

Recently the members of the Providence, R. I. Glee Club gave their services in a concert program, and from time to time various individuals and organizations offer their talent. On Tuesday evening Howard K. Barton of the Camp Devens Y. M. C. A. lectured to the men, and on Thursday evening a lecture by Prof. W. E. Hocking of Harvard on "The War Zone" is announced. On the following evening, David L. Walsh, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, will address the sailors.

Every fortnight athletic evenings prove a popular innovation, with many of the men participating in the different events of a competitive nature.

Recently hundreds of bouquets of Mayflowers from Cape Cod have been distributed among the boys by Charles E. Lawrence, office secretary, and these delicate blossoms have also found their way to the Naval Hospital in Chelsea and to other points where they have been most welcomed.

COERCION IN WAR CHEST IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—That coercive methods of "blacklisting" and otherwise "marking" persons who either make small or else no subscriptions to the local war chest will not be practiced in the campaign for funds by the Malden War Chest Association, Inc., was publicly announced yesterday in a double column advertisement printed on the first page of The Malden Evening News, which was signed by George Stanley Harvey, executive secretary, and by D. E. Murray, campaign manager.

Mr. Harvey said the announcement was placed in the paper to call the attention of the people of Malden to the fact that they may give as they see fit.

The fact that the notice reads "no person is 'marked' who subscribes," he said, should not be taken to mean that anyone who does not subscribe will be 'marked.' Mr. Harvey said he would not be surprised if contributions through the war chest fund amounted to five times as much as people would give to the individual causes requiring money in connection with war relief work.

The announcement published in the Malden paper is as follows:

"It has come to the attention of the War Chest Association that a rumor is being circulated to the effect that citizens are to be 'blacklisted.' This we desire emphatically to deny. The war chest is being carried on in a perfectly free, frank, and open manner, and no person is 'marked' who subscribes, whether the contribution be large or small. Persons are asked only to give to the best of their ability, i. e., according to their means."

The local campaign for the war chest will be carried on for the two weeks ending June 1. A house to house canvass is being made by solicitors who have been provided with the names of all persons over 16 years of age and it is expected by the officials in charge that every person shall make some subscription to the war chest.

PROTESTS FOLLOW PACIFIST'S PLEA

(Continued from page one)

nounced the sinking of the Lusitania to be a massacre? Has it declared the violation of the neutrality of Belgium to be, not only a violation of international law, but also a violation of the sense of decency of all Christian nations?

Has it gone on record as pronouncing the infamous treatment and bloody murder of Armenians and the Turks by Germany's allies, the Serbs, the darkest and most atrocious thing that has happened in the history of the world? Has it appealed to the German people to repent of their wickedness in sackcloth and ashes in the sight of both God and man? Until those ministers do make that appeal, this is no time to bring here such an idle and futile resolution.

The resolution may have been brought forward with good motive and intent, but when this is a matter of life or death for all Christian civilization how idle to talk about a Christian Germany. There is no Christian Germany left in the world. The moment Germany sank the Lusitania and struck those medals to commemorate the sinking Germany ceased to be a civilized nation, and until she repents she will not be restored as a sister member in the family of nations. No doubt there are good Christian people in Germany, but their voice seems to be smothered by Prussian militarism.

The one business before us is that of winning this war, and not until we hear the tramp, tramp, tramp of the feet of our American soldiers and of their noble allies, marching down Unter den Linden will any such resolution as we have had presented today be of any value in any deliberative body, and least of all in an organization that bears the proud name of the American Unitarian Association."

Mr. Pinkham read his resolution from the floor of the convention hall owing to the refusal of the business committee to bring it before the convention in the usual way. It was received with shouts of "treacherous" and "seditious."

Mr. Pinkham was pastor of the Melrose Unitarian Congregational Church up to June, 1917, when he was forced to resign in consequence of his pacifist utterances.

He is reported to have been hissed at a patriotic meeting in Melrose on April 1, when he opposed resolutions supporting the President. He is further reported to have on one occasion exchanged pulpits for the day with Rev. Joel Metcalfe of Worcester, in order that he might avoid participation in flag raising by his parishioners.

The following officers were elected: President, Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge; vice-presidents, from Northern New England, Clarence E. Carr, Andover, N. H.; from Southern New England, William H. Taft, New Haven; from Middle States, Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse; from Southern States, George Soule, New Orleans; from Central West, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis; from Rocky Mountain states, Paris Gibson, Great Falls, Mont.; from Pacific Coast, William H. Carruth, Palo Alto, Cal.; from Dominion of Canada, Milton L. Hersey, Montreal; secretary, Louis C. Cornish, Boston; assistant secretary, W. Forbes Robertson, Arlington; treasurer, Henry M. Williams, Boston; directors, for three years, Edward Aborn, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Lucy Lowell, Boston; Robert S. Parks, Fitchburg; Charles O. Richardson, Weston; Ernest C. Smith, Chicago; George S. Wright, Watertown; director, for one year (to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Charles O. Richardson), Mrs. Frances H. Dewey, Worcester.

FEDERAL BUILDING WORK IS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Col. William A. Starrett, chairman of the Emergency Construction Committee of the Council of National Defense, explained "The Building Program of the United States Government" to the members of the Master Builders Association at the Boston City Club Tuesday night.

"The government building program is parallel to and commensurate with the war itself," said Colonel Starrett. "Daily happenings bring about changes in the building program."

"Where nine months ago no provision had been made for the manufacture of gases and explosives, plans have been made for the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000 in buildings for these war necessities."

Colonel Starrett assured his auditors that, despite the lack of individual building operations throughout the country at present, the government, nevertheless, has a keen interest in the building industry as a whole, "so that when we come out of the war we will be as strong as builders as we were before."

"It has become a grave problem to build privately, and so the government is about the only customer. That's why the government is attempting to keep an eye on this and all other industries."

"The Council of National Defense will always continue. It will be an incubator of new ideas, the place where great problems can be taken as national problems," he continued.

Touching upon the criticism to which official Washington has been subjected, Colonel Starrett declared that the builders of the country, despite exaggerated reports, have saved the country millions of dollars.

The present membership of the board is now comparatively small. It is planned by the reorganization to have individuals, associate and endowment members, the purpose being to form a working, forceful organization. The organization would comprise 54 affiliated bodies with a membership of 20,100 business men.

According to the report of the committee, sometime in June the affiliated body will take an informal vote on the proposition, and a final vote on the recommendation will be taken in September.

At a meeting of the executive council of the board, House Bill 1564 to license solicitors for funds for charitable purposes in connection with the war, was introduced and the members instructed to urge its passage. The council laid on the table, pending receipt of action of the affiliated board, the motion to oppose the bill to increase postage rates on second class mail matter by the zone system, but favoring uniform increase in these rates.

The council reaffirmed the stand taken in favor of the bill for biennial elections for state offices, and Frank A. Whittemore, president of the Board, declared that these elections would cause a saving of \$1,000,000.

The board unanimously approved of the movement to bring to Boston the Allied War Exposition as proposed by the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government.

SPAIN AND GOLD BASIS

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Finance Ministry has presented a bill in Parliament, the effect of which would be to place Spain on a gold basis.

It provides that silver shall not be legal tender in amounts of more than fifty pesetas, except for payments to the government, and until facilities have been provided for minting the required amount of gold, foreign gold coins will have currency in Spain, their value in pesetas being stamped on them.

Bills of the denomination of 25 pesetas will be withdrawn from circulation after Jan. 1, next.

MASONIC CELEBRATION HELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield council royal and select masters, is celebrating its centennial anniversary today with an official visitation by high officers of the grand council of Massachusetts, headed by Most Illustrious Grand Master Wallace C. Keith and Grand Master of Ceremonies Arthur L. Beals. The program, which included degree work and historical and other addresses, will be followed by a dinner tonight. The council antedates the grand council of Massachusetts and received its charter from the grand council of Baltimore, Md. It is the second oldest in this state.

WILSON SPEECH DISCUSSED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

President Wilson's speech in New York on Saturday, the Westminster Gazette says, must have been a disagreeable surprise to German newspapers which had been speculating confidently on the mischief being made between the United States and the other Allies by the failure of the Austrian peace proposals last year.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF TRADE

Reorganization Committee Report Is Adopted and Name Probably Will Be Changed and Activities Extended

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Trade held at the Hotel Brunswick today, the report of the reorganization committee of the board was unanimously accepted and adopted, which means that in the near future the board will probably become known as the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce.

The new name has been proposed because of the wider field of activities which the board is planning, due to the demands of the time. It is planned that the activities be extended not only to cover the commercial and industrial branches, but also to take in the agricultural, social and civic fields.

The present membership of the board is now comparatively small. It is planned by the reorganization to have individuals, associate and endowment members, the purpose being to form a working, forceful organization.

The building program of the government, he said, called for the expenditure of about \$250,000,000, and it has been brought nearly to completion with little changes in the original estimate.

SOLDIERS GO TO COURT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine uniformed soldiers from the United States' new army of Liberty, of whom four were subjects of an enemy country, marched into the State Supreme Court here today, saluted and asked Justice Erlanger to make them American citizens.

The melting-pot provisions of the legislative act of May 9 made it possible for their request to be promptly complied with, and, following the words which made them citizens as well as soldiers of the United States, they again saluted, right about faced, and marched out to return to their New Jersey cantonment camp. Two of the applicants were from Germany, one from Hungary, one was an Australian, one a Hollander, two were Britons, one an Irishman and one a Frenchman from the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Pinkham read his resolution from the floor of the convention hall owing to the refusal of the business committee to bring it before the convention in the usual way. It was received with shouts of "treacherous" and "seditious."

Mr. Pinkham was hissed at a patriotic meeting in Melrose on April 1, when he opposed resolutions supporting the President. He is further reported to have on one occasion exchanged pulpits for the day with Rev. Joel Metcalfe of Worcester, in order that he might avoid participation in flag raising by his parishioners.

The following officers were elected:

President, Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge; vice-presidents, from Northern New England, Clarence E. Carr, Andover, N. H.; from Southern New England, William H. Taft, New Haven; from Middle States, Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse; from Southern States, George Soule, New Orleans; from Central West, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis; from Rocky Mountain states, Paris Gibson, Great Falls, Mont.; from Pacific Coast, William H. Carruth, Palo Alto, Cal.; from Dominion of Canada, Milton L. Hersey, Montreal; secretary, Louis C. Cornish, Boston; assistant secretary, W. Forbes Robertson, Arlington; treasurer, Henry M. Williams, Boston; directors, for three years, Edward Aborn, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Lucy Lowell, Boston; Robert S. Parks, Fitchburg; Charles O. Richardson, Weston; Ernest C. Smith, Chicago; George S. Wright, Watertown; director, for one year (to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Charles O. Richardson), Mrs. Frances H. Dewey, Worcester.

LIBRARY IS TURNED OVER TO GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—By the request of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, the special library of the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University has been placed at the disposal of the government, with the services of Miss Theodora Kimball, librarian, to aid in establishing in Washington a reference library on city planning.

The library at Harvard is a minutely classified collection of books, magazine articles, pamphlets, maps, plans, and picture postals, most of which were gathered by Prof. James Sturgis Pray, the head of the school, during an extensive trip through Europe just before the beginning of the war made such research impossible for years.

AUSTRIAN BANKING AUTHORITY'S VIEW

Only Aid From America in Shape of Huge Loans Can Save Austria After the War, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ZURICH, Switzerland.—Having close financial relations with all the belligerent nations, Swiss bankers are naturally watching the internal developments in these countries just as closely as the general progress of the war. The longer the gigantic struggle continues, the more desperate the financial situation of the Central Powers is becoming, and this is particularly true as regards Austria-Hungary. It was popularly supposed that the Dual Monarchy was almost bankrupt before the war began, so it is easy to understand that her monetary plight, after nearly four years of warfare, must be pretty serious. The budgets of both Germany and Austria-Hungary have, however, been so manipulated during the war and the precise state of their national finances so systematically concealed, that it is very difficult to judge exactly how they are situated financially.

A high Austrian banking authority has just written a very interesting general account of the situation there, in which he comes to the conclusion that only aid from America, in the shape of huge loans after the war, can save the monarchy from absolute bankruptcy; and he pleads, therefore, for a peace of reconciliation with America as the only hope for Austria's future.

In the beginning, he points out that Austria-Hungary owed the German empire some 6,500,000,000 crowns before the war, that is the total sum of Germany's estimated holdings in Austro-Hungarian securities and other properties in the monarchy. "During the war," he says, "we have taken loans from Germany and bought goods on credit there. Our debt to Germany has more than doubled, and is growing from month to month. After the war we shall have to change this mass of indebtedness into a consolidated loan, and shall have to pay Germany at least 700,000,000 crowns a year for interest on our debts. Besides this, we shall have to reckon that our trade balance with Germany will be on the wrong side. Before the war we took from Germany goods to the value of 300,000,000 crowns more than we sold her, and as all merchandise has advanced so greatly in price, this surplus in favor of Germany will certainly have doubled.

"But Germany is not our only creditor. We are indebted to English and especially French capital in large sums. During the war payment of interest to enemy countries was forbidden, but as soon as peace is signed the interest will have to be paid again. Moreover, we shall have to import immense quantities of raw materials and other goods. Our agriculture will require machinery from America and phosphates from Algeria. We shall have to satisfy enormous demands for clothing and shoes. Cotton must be brought from America and India, wool from Australia and South Africa, and hides from America and Russia. We shall not have food enough without grain from the Ukraine and Rumania and meat from America and the Argentine. Our industry will need rubber from the Congo, jute from India, copper from America and nickel from Canada. All these we shall have to buy at high prices costing us millions. The greater part of these wares will have to be brought on foreign ships at high freight rates.

"And now it must be asked, how are we going to pay all these millions? With gold? We have no gold. With merchandise? Our exports will bring only a small fraction of the gigantic sums we shall need for all these raw stuffs and provisions from abroad. If we are to succeed in replenishing all our stocks, in making our agriculture and industries once more productive, and appeasing the famine of our people, there is only one way; we must get great loans from abroad, loans in millions.

"And this brings us to another necessity. Our foreign exchange is severely shaken, the value of the crown in international commerce has fallen tremendously. To reestablish the proportionate value between the crown and the medium for foreign payments we must create a reserve of gold, which we can only do through foreign loans. But now who amongst the foreign countries is going to lend us millions? Germany? It will be much if Germany shows herself ready to consolidate our floating debt. To do more she will certainly not be able, as she is in a very similar position to us, and will require millions to obtain raw materials and foodstuffs from abroad, and to restore the value of her own currency.

"Who, then, can lend us money?

Gladioli

if planted now or before June 1st will flower in September.

Best pink, white and lavender sorts, per dozen, \$6.00; per 100, \$3.00.

The wonderful "BLUE JAY," very dark violet blue, dozen, \$85; per 100, \$40.00.

Best mixture, dozen, \$75; per 100, \$40.00.

Free Delivery to Any Point.

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BEDFORD, MASS.
(Phone: Lexington 274)

Holland and Switzerland could not furnish such vast sums. France will need her money to restore the havoc wrought by the war. There remain only England, and above all, the United States. They have enriched themselves most during the war, they have suffered least, they alone will have large capital at their disposal. Whether we shall be able to heal the wounds inflicted upon us by the war will depend above everything upon whether the money market of the United States is open or closed to us. This is an important question, and one which our policy must decide.

"Between us and the United States lies the ocean. And over the ocean the German soldiers cannot march. No Hindenburg can defeat the United States so that they would be forced to pay an indemnity. We cannot compel America to lend us money. We shall only get the millions which we need when America is our friend after the war, when no political entity is left over between us and the United States which would cause them to close their money market against us.

"If, then, our policy is to follow the vital interests of our economic life, its most important aim must be to conclude a peace which will bring an actual reconciliation with America. But that can only be an actual peace of conciliation. A peace by force, which would perpetuate the hatred of the whole world against us, would rob us of the prospect of our only means of healing our economic life. The peace by force of which the German imperialists are dreaming would be truly a peace of renunciation and hunger: the renunciation of the restoration of economic life, and the hunger of our people for decades. The victorious peace which they desire would close the way to the foreign money markets; it would make it impossible for us to get the raw materials and foodstuffs we so urgently need, and would impose a lasting burden on our agriculture and industry. One cannot injure the people whose help one needs without being punished. That is also true for Germany, but even in a higher degree for us, who being so much economically weaker could less easily dispense with the help from America. For us peace by force, even though it brought us the greatest territorial gains, would mean economic ruin."

SHIP LANDS COAL 43 DAYS AFTER KEEL LAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A record was made by the steamship *Tuckahoe* owned by the United States Shipping Board, when it discharged its cargo of coal at South Everett Tuesday night forty-three days after the laying of the keel in the shipyards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. The vessel left Camden for Hampton Roads on May 16, arrived at Lambert's Point May 17 at 5:35 p. m., docked at 7:30 and loaded by 2:30 the next morning, clearing the capes before noon with 5270 tons of cargo coal and 240 tons in its bunkers. The craft arrived in Boston Monday evening and in 6 hours and 15 minutes discharged its cargo, in time to allow it to clear for Baltimore Tuesday evening. The steamship is commanded by Captain Rupert Wry and carries a crew of 49 men. The ship was put in the coal carrying trade in response to an appeal for additional shipping made by James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England.

CHICORA COLLEGE EXERCISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Active membership in the Army and Navy Veterans' Association will be confined to three classes of men: those who have been granted medals for active service.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG SHIPPING PROGRAM

Federal Government Plans to Add 35 to 40 Vessels to Commonwealth-Owned Fleet of Steamships in Year or Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Thirty-five to forty vessels will be added to the Commonwealth-owned fleet of steamships within the next one to two years, if the plans of the federal government do not miscarry.

In addition to this great increase in tonnage twenty-two overseas ships have been diverted from the Australian trade, also five vessels under Commonwealth control; 26 vessels hitherto engaged in the Australian coastal and eastern trade, and eight engaged in New Zealand trade have all been placed at the disposal of the Imperial government. At the present moment there is in progress a further drastic comb-out of Australian coastal steamers and a number of Australia's finest remaining liners will probably cross the ocean to help the Allies.

The new additions planned for the Australian fleet comprise the following:

Fourteen first-class wooden ships of 3200 tons, building in the United States, four equipped with Diesel engines and the others with steam. Two of these have been launched, and the others are expected to reach Australia this year.

Two standardized steel ships, steam, of 5500 tons, under construction at Williamstown yards, Victoria. Six others of similar or greater tonnage will follow.

Six steel ships, of the same pattern as those at Williamstown, to be constructed at Walsh Island, New South Wales.

One steel ship to be built by a private firm in South Australia. This order may be extended to two vessels.

Two steel ships at Devonport, Tasmania.

Fourteen wooden vessels, six of 2600 tons and six of 2300 tons. It is believed that a company has been formed with a large capital, possibly £1,000,000, to build some of the steel or wooden ships in Tasmania.

If material can be obtained for six steel ships of the same size and construction as those at Williamstown and Walsh Island, the list of future vessels will be increased. In addition, of course, to the above vessels Australia has the mercantile fleet which Mr. W. M. Hughes bought in England a few years ago, and which have more than half paid for themselves out of profits.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, has overcome the labor difficulties which at one stage threatened to upset the whole scheme. Practically the whole of the unions concerned, except the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, many of whose members have signed the agreement as individuals, have placed their signatures to the agreement providing for a continuity of operations, the dilution of labor, and piecework. The federal shipbuilding tribunal appointed to settle disputes is at present fixing piecework rates.

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The annual commencement at Chicora College for Women will be held from May 25 to 29.

this of course including men who have been or are serving in the present war and who are granted the active service medals; men who have six years aggregate service in His Majesty's forces and those who have nine years' aggregate service in the militia or other auxiliary forces. This was the practically unanimous decision reached at the first annual convention of the Army and Navy Veterans Association which has been in session here. Delegates from all parts of Canada were in attendance. The association recently received a federal charter from the Dominion Government. The discussions at the convention were centered chiefly about the constitution, the aim being to make the constitution Dominion-wide in its application.

TELEGRAPHERS' LOCKOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Action expected to be taken by the United States War Board at Washington in an effort to arbitrate the lockout of telegraphers in Seattle has been postponed until Wednesday. Meanwhile operators from various other cities are at work in the two local telegraph offices. The whole question, involving the right of the operators to join the union, will be officially taken up by the Central Labor Council on Wednesday night.

Business is being carried on regularly by the Western Union and the Postal with new forces.

MASONIC ORDER DROPPING GERMAN

Matter Under Consideration in Illinois—Other States Have Already Taken Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The elimination of German from Masonic lodges in Illinois is now under consideration and an early decision is expected. Under the caption of "Banish German from the Lodges," the Masonic Chronicler prints the following:

"Grand Master Austin H. Scroggin and his advisory council held a conference with the officers, Past Masters and prominent members of the German-speaking lodges at the Hotel LaSalle Wednesday evening, May 8. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of the German-speaking lodges discarding the German language and using English in their lodge work.

"The matter was discussed fully, but no action was taken, it being decided to wait one month before finally deciding the question.

"There are nine lodges in Illinois using German. Seven of these are in Chicago, one at Peoria and one at Bloomington. The Grand Lodge offi-

cials have become convinced that the time has arrived to change to English. They believed the membership of these lodges would see the wisdom of so doing and it is expected the lodges will voluntarily make the change.

"It was pointed out that there will be no German immigration into the United States for many years to come; that the sons of the members of the German-speaking lodges are now joining the English-speaking lodges; that there will be practically no new material for the German-speaking lodges for a long time to come; that the Grand Lodges of other states have prohibited the use of German in lodges, and that it would be better for the German-speaking lodges to discard German.

"The Masonic Chronicler is in hearty accord with the proposition to drop the German language. Regardless of the opinions of some Germans, the German language must go in this country. State legislatures are making laws forbidding its use, school boards are eliminating it from the public schools and clubs and societies are discarding it. The people are demanding that the language of the Hun be banished, and it is surprising that the brethren of the German-speaking lodges of Illinois have not awakened to this fact.

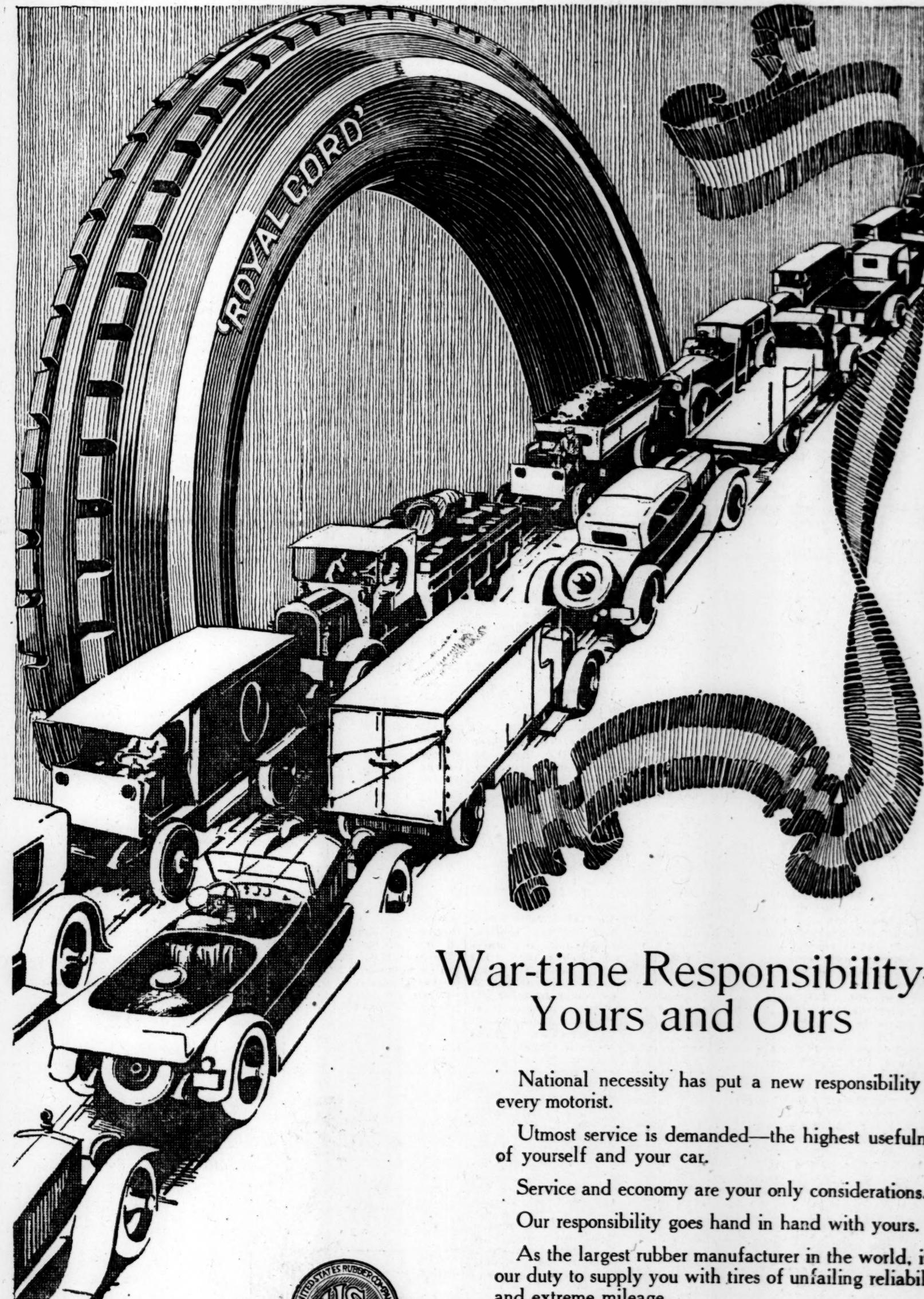
"Municipal Court Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell of Philadelphia, who is leading for the nomination, ran on a wet ticket, while Joseph R. Gurney of Pittsburgh, his opponent, came out in favor of the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

PRIMARY RETURNS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Senator Sproul and Judge Bonniwell in Lead for the Governorship Nominations

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—State Senator William C. Sproul of Chester received an overwhelming plurality for the Republican nomination for Governor at yesterday's primary election in Pennsylvania over J. Denny O'Neill of McKeesport, State Highway Commissioner. Returns early today from 3351 districts out of 7639 in the state gave Sproul a plurality of 178,355. Sproul and O'Neill both favor the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment. Sproul had the support of United States Senator Penrose throughout the state.

The big fight in the Democratic Party is for the gubernatorial nomination, in which the candidate supported by the friends of the national chairman, Vance McCormick, and A. Mitchell Palmer is more than 20,000 votes behind in 2796 districts out of 7639. Municipal Court Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell of Philadelphia, who is leading for the nomination, ran on a wet ticket, while Joseph R. Gurney of Pittsburgh, his opponent, came out in favor of the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.



War-time Responsibility—Yours and Ours

National necessity has put a new responsibility on every motorist.

Utmost service is demanded—the highest usefulness of yourself and your car.

Service and economy are your only considerations.

Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.

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United States Tires are more than making good in this time of stress.

They are setting new mileage records—establishing new standards of continuous service—effecting greater economy by reducing tire cost per mile.

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The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot dealer will cheerfully aid you in fitting the right tire to your needs.



United States Tires are Good Tires

Boston Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue

ATTEMPT MADE TO CAPTURE LABOR

Roman Catholic Church in Australia Recognized in Labor Circles as Having This as a Deliberate Objective

(Especially written for The Christian Science Monitor by a man in close and sympathetic touch with the inner circles of the labor movement in New South Wales and Victoria, this article has unusual weight. It may be regarded as perhaps the most comprehensive and unbiased analysis made recently in Australia on this subject.)

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MELBOURNE, Vic.—That a deliberate and organized attempt to capture the Australian labor movement in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church has been made in various states, particularly in Victoria, in the past four or five years is a recognized fact among labor officials, but it is also certain that the campaign so far has been a failure, and is likely to fail so long as the industrial leaders of the movement maintain their present attitude. In Queensland the position is not clear, the opposition to the Roman Catholic Federation being less marked.

In order to properly understand the nature of the effort made to capture the movement and the reasons for its failure up to the present, it is necessary to outline the present constitution of the Australian Labor Party. The supreme control of the movement is vested in the federal executive of the party, elected at the triennial federal conference, the delegates to which (six from each state) are elected at the annual state conferences. These state conferences, in turn, are composed of delegates elected by the branches of the Labor Party in each state, also of delegates from unions affiliated with the Australian Labor Party, elected on a proportional basis—the Australian Workers' Union, as a result of its numerical strength, invariably sending six or more delegates to each state conference; at the Victorian conference which has just been concluded the Australian Workers Union was entitled to 10 delegates.

At this point the term "Industrialists," which will be used generally in this article, should be explained. It has come to be generally used in the labor movement as indicating the men who are at the head of the big industrial organizations such as the Australian Workers' Union, or the delegates from these organizations who constitute the "advanced" wing of the Labor movement. They are for the most part of extreme Socialist views and are believers in both industrial and political action—that is to say they are in favor of forcing the claims of Labor in Parliament through Labor representatives but, failing this, believe that the strike weapon can be effectively used. They are distinct from the men who enter the movement only through the branches of the Australian Labor Party and who are purely political representatives, although in Victoria many of the latter are also to be found among the "advanced" or "militant" section. The "politicals" have no say, however, in industrial organization with which the majority of them are out of touch.

Up till four years ago each branch of the Australian Labor Party was entitled to send one or more delegates to the state conference on the basis of its numerical strength, the Labor Party branches then being for all practical purposes on the same footing as the affiliated unions. The alteration four years ago of the constitution of the party to provide for the grouping of the branches of the Labor Party in state electorates for the purposes of representation is highly important to the question under review, for the effect of this alteration has been practically to give the control of the conference into the hands of the representatives of the "Industrial" organizations. Under the old system of representation the branches of the political wing of the Labor movement were numerically strongest on the conference, and when acting in unison could always out-vote the industrialists.

The reason advanced for the alteration on the basis of representation was that the conference was unwieldy—which indeed was a fact—but the majority of the delegates to the conference which made the alteration probably did not realize the far-reaching consequence of their action. The result is plainly shown by the list of delegates to the recent Victorian conference, at which there were 119 delegates from industrial organizations and 59 delegates from branches of the Australian Labor Party. It has also to be remembered that the industrial wing has a large reserve power, as several organizations, such as the Melbourne Wharf Laborers' Union, with more than 2000 members, are not affiliated with the

Australian Labor Party and are not therefore entitled to representation. In New South Wales and South Australia also the industrialists are in control.

It is not intended to make a clear-cut distinction between these two wings—the industrial and the political—but in considering the reasons which have continually defeated the Roman Catholic attempt to gain control, it is important to remember that the industrialists control at least three state conferences.

That a resolute effort to gain control of the Australian Labor Party, especially in Victoria, under the eye of Archbishop Mannix, was made by the Roman Catholic church through the medium of the (Roman) Catholic Federation is now a matter of history. It is also a matter of daily fact; indeed the struggle for power is now carried on almost openly and the chances of the Roman Catholic party were freely discussed by delegates to the recent Victorian conference, several Roman Catholic delegates boasting, prior to the opening of the conference, that they would have a majority in favor of the education sub-claims of their church.

The influx of Roman Catholics into the Labor Party through the branches of what was then known as the political labor council, began, as far as can be definitely ascertained, in 1912, with the result that during the two succeeding years the membership of the Labor Party in Victoria increased by leaps and bounds.

The rules of the old Political Labor Council in regard to membership were less strictly framed than the rules now existing on this subject. All that was necessary was a proposer and seconder, the entrance fee of 2s.; election as a member of the branch almost invariably followed. During the years 1913-14-15 new branches sprang up rapidly throughout Victoria—in fact almost wherever there was a branch of the (Roman) Catholic Federation there would be found a branch of the Political Labor Council, while the old established branches had a great influx of members. In view of these facts there can be little doubt that the movement was organized and directed.

The officials of the Victorian Labor Party, however, were not long in discovering the nature of this increase of membership which had begun to reach alarming proportions, and it was decided at all costs to prevent the capture of the movement, which it was clearly perceived was aimed at by the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Lawrence Cohen, one of the keenest and most influential men who ever sat on the Labor Executive, was then at the head of the party, and he was bitterly anti-sectarian. He was one of the first to realize the danger in which the movement stood, and it was largely owing to his efforts that a recommendation was submitted to the 1915 state conference that members of the (Roman) Catholic Federation should not be eligible for membership of the Political Labor Council on the grounds that the federation was a political body which selected candidates for Parliament.

The debate on this motion was long and at times acrimonious, but practically the whole of the Executive, composed largely of industrialists, was in favor of it and the debating power of the state conference was on their side. Although the Roman Catholics had mastered every vote they possibly could in the ballots for the election of delegates to the state conference, they were in a minority even among the branch delegates, and the difficulty facing the Roman Catholics is apparent.

While the influence of the industrial leaders and the powerful influence of the Australian Workers' Union is arrayed against them in Victoria and elsewhere, the failure of the Roman Catholics' attempt is assured. Their educational claims were defeated by 52 votes in a conference of about 200 delegates, at the 1917 conference, but at the recent (1918) conference the executive relegated the six motions dealing with this subject to the list of motions which had no chance of coming before conference. An attempt to suspend the standing orders to bring the matter forward was defeated by 33 votes, but this was not a true indication as to what the voting on the question itself would have been, for a number of industrialists voted for the suspension in order that they might have an opportunity of attacking the Roman Catholic claims.

The attitude taken by these men is that the labor movement has no concern with the claims of any church (many of them are openly hostile to religious institutions of any kind).

It is true that the utterances of Archbishop Mannix on conscription and labor questions has earned for him the admiration of many Labor leaders, but it has made no difference to their belief that the Labor movement in Victoria must be kept free from any religious influences so far as political action is concerned. The Roman Catholic section also failed badly at the conference to secure representation on the new state executive, for although Mr. J. H. Scullin, the new Victorian president, has been a prominent Hibernian, he is also a staunch Laborite, while of the other 21 members no less than 16 are the representatives of industrial organizations.

In New South Wales three years ago an "Industrial wing" was formed as an almost distinct organization within the Labor Party and this wing has successfully captured the last two state conferences. It was this section that on two occasions decided on a line of policy in the teeth of strenuous opposition by Mr. W. A. Holman,

vigorous debate on the question took place, but the result was that on a close division the rule was rescinded.

It is worth noting in passing that in 1916, Dr. Mannix was reported as saying:

"Instead of talking about the results of the recent Labor Conference, Roman Catholics should be preparing for the next conference. Those who are laborites should enroll in the Roman Catholic Workers' Association and enter into membership of the Political Labor Council. On the question of payment for work done by Roman Catholics and other registered school teachers, the attitude of the Labor party is absolutely unsatisfactory; but there are signs that at last the tide is turning, and it is to be hoped that at the Labor Conference of 1917 it will be found that the Labor party is on the side of fair play and at peace with the Roman Catholic community."

Roman Catholics were naturally elated at their success at the 1916 conference, but they were to receive an unexpected awakening in the vote at the following State Conference. The sectarian issue played an important part in the ballot for delegates for the 1917 conference, and only those who have been associated with branches of the party know how hard the Roman Catholic element worked to secure the election of delegates favoring their claims on the education question. Within the Labor organization they practically formed another organization, and as they voted a solid first preference while the ordinary Labor first preferences were usually divided among two or more candidates, they gained again a majority of branch delegates. They had reckoned, however, without their hosts—their "industrial" host.

It is a comparatively easy matter to obtain control of local branches of an organization numbering as a rule from 50 to 200 members, but it is extremely difficult for a section to gain control of a Union numbering hundreds or even thousands of members. A League meeting can be packed. A Union meeting composed of men, who although nearly all Laborites are otherwise of all varieties of opinions, and who hail from various localities is a different proposition. Add to this the fact that practically all the Victorian industrial leaders whose word carries great weight in the majority of Union meetings are bitterly opposed to the attempt to make the Labor Party for sectarian purposes, and the difficulty facing the Roman Catholics is apparent.

While the influence of the industrial leaders and the powerful influence of the Australian Workers' Union is arrayed against them in Victoria and elsewhere, the failure of the Roman Catholics' attempt is assured. Their educational claims were defeated by 52 votes in a conference of about 200 delegates, at the 1917 conference, but at the recent (1918) conference the executive relegated the six motions dealing with this subject to the list of motions which had no chance of coming before conference. An attempt to suspend the standing orders to bring the matter forward was defeated by 33 votes, but this was not a true indication as to what the voting on the question itself would have been, for a number of industrialists voted for the suspension in order that they might have an opportunity of attacking the Roman Catholic claims.

The attitude taken by these men is that the labor movement has no concern with the claims of any church (many of them are openly hostile to religious institutions of any kind).

It is true that the utterances of Archbishop Mannix on conscription and labor questions has earned for him the admiration of many Labor leaders, but it has made no difference to their belief that the Labor movement in Victoria must be kept free from any religious influences so far as political action is concerned. The Roman Catholic section also failed badly at the conference to secure representation on the new state executive, for although Mr. J. H. Scullin, the new Victorian president, has been a prominent Hibernian, he is also a staunch Laborite, while of the other 21 members no less than 16 are the representatives of industrial organizations.

In New South Wales three years ago an "Industrial wing" was formed as an almost distinct organization within the Labor Party and this wing has successfully captured the last two state conferences. It was this section that on two occasions decided on a line of policy in the teeth of strenuous opposition by Mr. W. A. Holman,

the then leader of the party and of the Parliamentary Party. The claims of any religious body would receive short shrift at the hands of this body.

In Queensland and South Australia the supremacy of the industrialists is less marked though they control a majority of the votes within the movement. It is doubtful, however, whether, at any rate in Queensland, they are as concerned with the prevention of Roman Catholic influence as they have been in Victoria.

Prior to the split in the Australian Labor Party on the conscription issue the politicians controlled the federal executive of the party and the triennial federal conference, but the expulsion of the conscriptionists by the state executives, action which was subsequently endorsed by the specially summoned federal conference, has resulted in the control of the federal executive also passing into the hands of the industrialists and the militant wing.

SALE OF FIREWORKS DURING WAR BARRED

BOSTON, Mass.—There will be no fireworks on June 17 and July 4 as long as the war lasts, according to Frank Lewis, fire prevention commissioner, who pointed out that the use of fireworks on Bunker Hill Day and Independence Day would afford alien enemies bent on destruction of property and hindering the war preparations of Uncle Sam an admirable opportunity to set fires or cause explosions.

"At this time," he says, "when all the resources of our country are needed for the successful prosecution of the war, when we hear the doctrine of conservation preached on all sides, when labor and materials are needed by our government as never before, I feel it would be a patriotic act to refrain during the continuance of the war from using fireworks in celebration of June 17 and July 4.

"Therefore, I have decided that no permits shall be issued for the sale of fireworks in the metropolitan district."

CONVICT WORK ON ROADS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—The Alabama Good Roads Association at its annual meeting, which was held in Mobile recently, passed resolutions endorsing the working convicts on the public highways. Removal of convicts from the mines, lumber and turpentine plants was strongly urged, and this method of leasing convicts to private interests was condemned by those who spoke on the subject.

J. Asa Rountree, secretary of the association, in referring to the organization's inception in 1898, said that from the first, one of its cardinal principles has been the rescuing of the convicts of the State from the penitentiary lease system, and that the only practical way in which the matter could find adjustment was the employment by the State of these men on its public road system.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At an inter-class song competition held on the Radcliffe campus and Agassiz steps Tuesday night the judges awarded the decision to the sophomore class. The music of the song was written by Dorothy Mason of West Roxbury, and the words by Katherine Brown of Webster, Marjorie Denivre of Winthrop and Elois Hubbard of Taunton. The Glee and Mandolin clubs gave a "Hoover" concert Monday night in the Agassiz house, the proceeds of which went to the Red Cross. There were no refreshments for the first time at a large Radcliffe affair. The Radcliffe drive for the Red Cross has already resulted in subscriptions of \$800. The officers of the Glee Club for 1919 are announced: Leader, Esther Wood '20; secretary, Caroline MacFadden '20; business manager and treasurer, Rachel Metcalf '19. Ruth Sawtelle has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Radcliffe Magazine for 1919.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Edmund Candler, the representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, writes:

"The peaceful penetration of the Euphrates from Felujah up-stream above the barrage, as well as down stream as far as Kisil, on the Hindle branch, and Diwaniyah, on the Hilleh branch.

"The effect of the work on which we are engaged on the Euphrates will be far-reaching. The irrigation scheme will reduce the tonnage required for foodstuff on the line of communications by thousands of tons, and free rolling stock and river transport for ordnance and other supplies, not to speak of the economy that the development of local produce effects in overseas shipping."

GERMAN WOMEN TO REGISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German women in the United States are required to register with chiefs of police or postmasters between June 17 and 26, under regulations issued by the Department of Justice.

PACKERS' ACCOUNT SYSTEM IS CHANGED

United States Authorities Take Steps to Tighten Up Rules Governing Industry in Ordering That Uniform Plan Be Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The government has taken steps to tighten up its packing house regulations in a way that should at least throw something of the light of day on the financial operations of the great American packers. It has ordered the installation of a uniform accounting system for the five big packers, and the Federal Trade Commission is now at work on the task here.

The commission comes into the packing house situation through request of the United States Food Administration to handle the executive end of the packer regulations. The meat division of the Food Administration will continue to handle the legislative side of the regulations. Packer reports on profits will thus hereafter go into the hands of the Federal Trade Commission for inspection instead of to the meat division, as formerly.

The uniform accounting system has been ordered by the commission to enable it to carry out its new duties more effectively than was previously possible. The Food Administration regulations limit the big packers to certain profits on investment including borrowed money. Packers make their own reports as to how they are meeting the profits limitations. Then the government audits the reports.

The accounting systems of the packers have been so intricate and variegated that, along with other reasons touched on previously in these columns, packer reports on their profits under regulation have been very unreliable. The Food Administration realized this and called in the trade commission with permission to install a system of accounting which would make packer reports of some real value.

At the same time there has been a growing feeling among officials concerned that the packing industry has assumed the proportions of a public utility like the railroads and, therefore, that its internal affairs are no longer purely private property but something in which the public has a just interest, which should be served not only during but after the war.

The gross sales of the five great packers concerned are running this year well over \$2,000,000,000, or more than half the total of the last Liberty Loan. Up to this day the inner affairs of the packing industry continue practically a closed book. The investigation of the Federal Trade Commission and the relations of the meat division of the Food Administration have made the government somewhat acquainted with packers' financial affairs, but today there remain vast areas in this international industry which are known to none outside the business.

It is not expected that the installation of a uniform accounting system will clear up any of the uncertainties of the past, but the commission believes that if rightly handled it should illuminate the hitherto dark places in the packers' records, and keep the government and the people accurately informed as to packers' costs and profits in the future.

CONDITIONS IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Edmund Candler, the representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, writes:

"The peaceful penetration of the Euphrates from Felujah last year, a month after we entered Baghdad. Before the Turk was finally routed on the Tigris, we had begun to tap the resources of the Euphrates. For months during the hot

weather the roads from Hilleh and Moseyib to Baghdad were obscured by the dust of camel and donkey convoys bringing in corn. Arab levies were raised to police the roads, villages and towns, and the country was cleared of bands of marauders. This year, owing to the success of the Euphrates irrigation scheme, the supplies from the Euphrates side will be enormously increased, and the transport of the country will be hard put to it to bring in the grain.

"During the summer we have been at work on the irrigation scheme connected with the Hindle Barrage. The function of the barrage was to provide water for the Hilleh branch, which was silting up, while the bed of the Hindle branch was scouring out and its water was being wasted. This year nearly 100 canals on the Hilleh branch which had fallen into disuse have been dug out, 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and there is promise of the greatest harvest in the memory of man, possibly the greatest since the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

"But the Shatt-el-Hilleh developments are only part of the scheme. For several years the land on both banks of the Hindle branch, below the barrage, down to Kisil, has been out of cultivation, as the canals provided by the Willcocks scheme to irrigate that area were neglected. We were not long in getting to work at them. In May, as soon as the Tigris operations were completed, we began to open posts south of Hilleh and north of Nasiriyah, so that we now administer the whole country from Basra to Hamadieh. It has been a singularly peaceful penetration.

"Needless to say, the Arab cultivators welcome the new régime. Their property, which has lain fallow for years, will become rich and profitable. All the summer and autumn they were busy getting their water channels clear. Below the barrage some 14,000 Arabs were engaged in making the new canals and clearing the old ones. Nearly every able-bodied man in the district is working for us. The irrigation works at Hindle affect the land from Felujah up-stream above the barrage, as well as down stream as far as Kisil, on the Hindle branch, and Diwaniyah, on the Hilleh branch.

"The effect of the work on which we are engaged on the Euphrates will be far-reaching. The irrigation scheme will reduce the tonnage required for foodstuff on the line of communications by thousands of tons, and free rolling stock and river transport for ordnance and other supplies, not to speak of the economy that the development of local produce effects in overseas shipping."

GERMAN WOMEN TO REGISTER

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HERE IS A "Thoroughbred" Hand-Brush



Just as there are thoroughbreds among the millions of other horses, prize dogs amongst the mongrels, so there's a thoroughbred in any line of goods—even hand-brushes.

The thoroughbred possesses all the fine qualities of its class; it is worth more and naturally costs more.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic Hand-Brush costs one dollar; most of the other hand-brushes sell for

LICENSING WAR RELIEF OBJECTIONS

Some See in Measure Before the Massachusetts Legislature Many of Features in Protests Against War Chests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Licensing war-relief organizations before they can solicit public contributions, a plan before the Massachusetts Legislature, is deemed by some to be open to the same objection as the war-chest plan, which is held by the Public Safety Committee and officials of many relief organizations to abridge the individual's freedom to contribute to such cause as he may elect to support. Under the license system, it is pointed out, the proposed new board of supervisors of war charities might withhold a license from an organization which some citizens might consider worthy of their individual support, notwithstanding that official sanction had been withheld.

After the House of Representatives had passed the bill to license the various funds, George H. Lyman, an official of the Public Safety Committee which sponsored the measure, said that it did not contemplate an extension of the war chest movement nor undertake its abandonment in Massachusetts. He reiterated, however, the opinion of the Public Safety Committee that the war chest is not good business judgment.

A clause in the bill provides that licenses may be issued only to such funds as may be organized to solicit money "in a proper and efficient manner." There was some question as to whether or not this did not contemplate the extension of the war chest proposition, since it has been claimed that greater efficiency results by this method.

Mr. Lyman stated that this phrase was intended for no such purpose, but was placed in the bill merely to enable the supervisors to withhold a license from any fund that was not managed with at least average efficiency. He continued:

"While the Public Safety Committee does not consider the war chest good business judgment, as Henry B. Endicott, executive manager, has stated, the proposed board of supervisors might naturally grant licenses to those now conducting war chests in several Massachusetts communities. Nevertheless, the heads of many of the relief organizations themselves do not favor the war chest plan.

"Personally I feel that the greatest objection to it is that it takes away the individual's freedom to contribute to whatever fund he may particularly desire to support. Then, as Mr. Endicott also has pointed out, the war chest plan usually results in raising less money, it permits many people to evade responsibility to support the relief work, and, again, it largely eliminates the propaganda necessary to keep the citizens alive to the needs for supporting the many war relief activities."

Mr. Lyman did not think, however, that it would be advisable to amend the bill pending in the Legislature so as to prevent the war chests from obtaining licenses. The bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

PRESIDENT TO PARDON OVER 100 PERSONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 100 persons at liberty under suspended criminal sentences from Federal courts will be pardoned soon by President Wilson under recommendation of Attorney-General T. W. Gregory.

A blanket reprieve was granted them by President Wilson last June after the Supreme Court decided that federal courts had no right to suspend sentences and, although this reprieve technically expired last December, no action was taken. The Department of Justice will recommend clemency for all except a few.

DIFFERENCES OVER REVENUES CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Differences between Secretary McAdoo and members of Congress over the necessity for new revenue legislation before Congress adjourns, it appeared more than ever certain today, will have to be settled by President Wilson. The Secretary gathered his division chiefs for an early morning conference on the financial situation, and there were no indications that he was ready to yield to the contention of Congress that the legislation be postponed.

QUESTION RELATIVE TO EXEMPTION ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives today calling on all Cabinet officers to inform the House as to the number of men liable for military service employed in their departments for whom exemption had been requested and obtained, together with the character of work they are performing. The resolutions were offered by Representative Madden of Illinois.

SEAPLANE CARRIES FIVE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A navy seaplane recently completed at the Naval Aircraft factory, Philadelphia, has made a flight from Philadelphia to Hampton Roads, Va., in three hours and 15 minutes. The plane is equipped with two Liberty Motors and carried five passengers, including the pilot.

LIBERTY DEFENSE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That the Bolsheviks are the greatest enemy to German

military autocracy, was the statement of John Reed, who returned three weeks ago from Russia, in his address before the Liberty Defense Union last night. Mr. Reed had been in Russia since last September. He said the most powerful weapon the Allies can possibly use against Germany, that of sympathetic propaganda, would be the recognition of the Soviet government, instead of supporting Japanese invasion.

MRS. STOKES IS CROSS-EXAMINED

Woman on Trial Under Espionage Act Says She Is Internationalist and Loves All Lands

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Rose Parker Stokes declared she was an internationalist and loved all countries in cross-examination at her trial here today on charges of violating the Espionage Act.

"Do you believe in patriotism in the ordinary sense of love for the country of which you are a citizen?" the federal counsel asked.

"I believe in country as exemplified in its people and not by those in control. I love all countries," was the reply.

She had been a Socialist all her days, she said, but left the party in the summer of 1917, and returned to it in 1918. She never forsook its ideas and still entertained them. She admitted selling the transcript of her speech made in Minneapolis to an eastern magazine, in which she had said: "This is an historic event in my life. It is the first time I have ever stood on any platform as an American."

Quotations from her article were read, to the effect that she had previously refused to rise to the national anthem or salute the flag and had stated she would rather be shot than the confirmation of the civil service commission.

The Mayor said that the Mayor designated the chairman of the board and that this place was to be filled by Mr. Kelly, provided the civil service commission confirmed his appointment.

She denied that in her communication to the Kansas City Star, on which her indictment was said to have been based, she had intended to cause insubordination or obstruct recruiting.

Dr. Eva Harding, of Topeka, Kansas, former candidate for Congress, testified she attended the luncheon given by the Women's Dining Club at which Mrs. Stokes spoke of the "invisible government" which the people "would have to fight after the war." Dr. Harding quoted the defendant as saying there were two elements in this country—the people and the profiteers—and that at the conclusion of the world war would come the crisis.

The people would not fight for dollars, Dr. Harding testified. Mrs. Stokes had declared, and therefore the phrase "make the world safe for democracy" had been adopted.

On cross-examination Dr. Harding admitted she had been arrested, tried and acquitted on a charge of obstructing the draft, but that she had no clear idea of why she was arrested.

GEORGIA CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two candidates May 16 entered the race for Secretary of State in Georgia. One was Judge H. B. Strange, of Statesboro, Ga., who was appointed by Governor Dorsey to fill the unexpired term of Philip Cook, and the other was S. G. McLendon, of Atlanta, formerly a member of the Railroad Commission of Georgia.

MORE KENTUCKY COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Wiley B. Bryan, State Fuel Administrator, has announced that coal mines in Kentucky loaded 5,000 cars of coal more during April this year than during the same month in 1917. This was due in large measure to the increased supply of cars.

FIXING PRICE FOR COPPER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the copper industry met the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board today, to determine prices for copper for the three months beginning June 1, when the price agreed on three months ago, expires.

CREW MEMBERS LANDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eleven officers and 61 of the crew of the U. S. S. William Rockefellar, sunk in foreign waters, have been landed. Vice Admiral Sims reports to the Navy Department. An engineer officer and two men were lost.

ARMY OF 4,500,000 IN 1919 IS PREDICTED

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Predicting that the United States will have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men under arms before July 1, 1919. Rep-

MAYOR PETERS NAMES ASSESSORS

Edward T. Kelly to Be Chairman of Organization to Be Effectuated Under a Recent Act of the State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today appointed the new board of assessors and the deputy assessors for the City of Boston, naming Edward T. Kelly of 11 Schuyler Street, Ward 16, who will be the chairman of the board if he is confirmed. The salary of the chairman is \$5000 yearly. The two other principal assessors are Frederick H. Temple of 234 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown, Ward 3, and Edward B. Daily of 7 Akron Street, Ward 13. The salaries are to be \$4500. The deputy assistant assessors are Fred E. Bolton of 26 Dunreath Street, Ward 16; Philip O'Brien of 358 Bunker Hill Street, Ward 3; Jacob Lebowich of 13 Moultrie Street, Ward 19, and Charles E. Poisom of 123 Washington Street, Ward 19. Their salaries are to be \$3500 yearly.

The names were forwarded to the civil service board for confirmation. Mr. Kelly has been chief clerk of the board of assessors for many years and Mr. Daily was the chairman of the old board which is now to be done away with in the reorganization under the law recently passed by the Legislature.

Mayor Peters said that as to what the board would do in the way of reorganizing the assessing office he had nothing to say. He declared that his problem would be one for the board to consider after it had received the confirmation of the civil service commission.

The Mayor said that the Mayor designated the chairman of the board and that this place was to be filled by Mr. Kelly, provided the civil service commission confirmed his appointment.

He said that he had appointed the three men who had had the most experience in assessing work. He said the confirmation of the board by the Civil Service Commission would be followed by the reorganization of the department and then the general overhauling of assessments in the city, the equalizing of assessments and the adjusting of assessments made improperly. He said the board would make the work of developing a new and better system of assessing something which the Mayor declared was needed in Boston today.

The Mayor in answer to questions said that the appointments had only been made after great care and consideration. He said that the real estate interests of the city had been consulted and that the three men named for the principal positions had received influential recommendations.

He said that real estate interests had endorsed the work of these men in times past and it seemed to be the proper thing to name them.

With the exception of Mr. Lebowich, all of the men appointed today have been members of the board of assessors as it was constituted under the old law.

MOONEY LOSES FINAL STATE COURT APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder as a result of the preparedness day bomb explosion here in 1915, has lost his final application for review of his case by the state courts when Judge F. A. Griffin, in Superior Court, overruled the motion of his attorneys to set aside all previous court proceedings and grant a new trial on the ground of willful fraud, malfeasance and nonfeasance in the office of the district attorney.

His only hope for escape from the sentence of extreme penalty imposed now rests with Gov. William D. Stephens, who has a petition for pardon under consideration, although counsel for Mooney said yesterday they would probably appeal to the State Supreme Court again and if they failed there would try to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Predicting that the United States will have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men under arms before July 1, 1919. Rep-

resentative Charles Caldwell, New York, member of the Military Committee, today gave the House an official summary of America's fighting strenuous.

"Within one year after the first Americans left for France, this nation will have 1,000,000 men on the west front," Mr. Caldwell, who is close to the War Department, asserted. "During the first 10 days of May the troop movements totalled 90,000 men."

Mr. Caldwell quoted official figures showing that the army by June 1 will have 1,889,894 men and 148,388 officers in the service, or a total of 2,038,222. Mr. Caldwell explained that many of the national army have been taken to fill up the regulars and the national guard. "Under the tutelage of our allies, it was thought inadvisable to attempt to raise an army of more than 1,000,000," Mr. Caldwell declared. "We have lately taken the lid off so that the President may have as big an army as necessity requires and our man-power permits. Although the appropriations for next year are based on 3,000,000 men, I am confident that deficiency requests will be made in a few months."

DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING PRISONERS

BOSTON, Mass.—Adjt.-Gen. Jesse Stevens has made public directions in regard to sending money or letters to prisoners of war in Germany or Austria. The information came from the office of W. R. Castle Jr., director of the Bureau of Communication, American Red Cross, Washington.

The regulations are as follows in the sending of money:

1. Send check or money order for the amount desired, made payable to the American Red Cross, bureau of prisoners' relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

2. Write plainly the full name and address of the prisoner for whom the money is intended.

3. Write plainly your name and address as sender.

Regulations to be followed in the sending of letters; prisoners may be addressed direct if the following directions are observed:

1. Write plainly prisoner's name, with military rank and unit, as "Private John Smith, American Prisoner of War, First Infantry."

2. Name and location of prison camp.

3. Do not seal envelope.

4. Do not place stamp on envelope.

5. Write your own name, as sender, on back of envelope.

6. In lower left-hand corner write, "Via New York."

PRIORITIES BOARD MEMBERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. G. W. Goethals and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson have been designated by Secretary Baker as the War Department's representatives on the Priorities Board. General Goethals succeeds Lieut.-Col. F. S. Young and General Johnson takes the place of Brigadier-General Pierce. Mr. Baker said the new work would not interfere with the other duties of Generals Goethals and Johnson.

RAILWAY PETITION HEARD

LEWISTON, Me.—Hearing upon the petition of the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville Street Railway for permission to increase its fares from five to seven cents opened in Lewiston Tuesday before the Public Utilities Commission. Objectors in Mechanics Falls and Lisbon Falls were represented by attorneys and Attorney-General Sturgis appeared for the people of Maine.

PRESIDENT SIGNS SEDITION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed the Sedition Bill, giving the government wide powers to punish disloyal acts and utterances.

DRIVE IN BUSINESS HOUSES IS PLANNED

Red Cross Campaign in Boston to Be Taken to the Employees Throughout the City by Industrial Unit Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—At least 300,000 employees in business establishments in Greater Boston will be called upon personally before the end of the month, and asked to give whatever they wish to the Red Cross fund. Charles B. Davis, chairman of the industrial unit committee of Boston, is hoping in this way to get contributions from at least 200,000.

Beginning tomorrow a series of gatherings will be held on Boston Common, the first to be a mass meeting in front of Liberty Cottage tomorrow noon. The speakers will include Sergt. Edward B. Creed and Private Jopp, and the Navy Yard Band will furnish music. At 12:30 o'clock Harry H. Gardner is scheduled to climb the outside of the Lawrence Building, opposite Liberty Cottage. He will enter a window on the floor harmonizing with the number of thousand dollars collected by the workers. At 3:30 in the afternoon he will scale the Postoffice Building.

At a mass meeting Friday noon in the Common, addresses will be made by Lieut. A. H. Bancart, of the First Contingent Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Private E. N. Shaw of the Fifty-eighth Canadian Overseas Battalion, and Private Douglass of the Third Canadian Overseas Battalion.

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2. Name and location of prison camp.

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4. Do not place stamp on envelope.

5. Write your own name, as sender, on back of envelope.

6. In lower left-hand corner write, "Via New York."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Miniature bonds are C. T. C. Whitcomb of the Massachusetts War Savings Committee, formerly principal of the Brockton High School, calls the war savings stamps and he is going out among the schools of Boston to tell the pupils how they can become bond holders through their own savings. Mr. Whitcomb has visited many of the schools of Massachusetts with his message and has found that while some of the schools are 80 per cent strong in their purchase of war savings stamps, some have a record of but 10 per cent.

MAINE FIRES LARGELY SET

AUGUSTA, Me.—During the past year 2,554 fires were reported in Maine, of which number 67 per cent were of incendiary and 14.53 per cent of unknown origin, according to statistics given out Tuesday at the office of G. Waldon Smith, State Insurance Commissioner

NATIONAL PARTY ISSUES WARNING

Massachusetts Branch of Party Will Oppose for Election Congressional Candidates Opposed to President's War Policies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The National Party is making earnest preparations to be an active factor in the approaching congressional elections in Massachusetts. The party is likely to throw its influence behind candidates most nearly meeting its views, rather than place its own candidates generally in the field. In a tentative manifesto on the congressional contest, the party proposes to support candidates for re-election who have a consistent win-the-war record and who support President Wilson's "liberal policies."

This manifesto has been submitted to those in the National Party, for their approval and criticism. Its text follows:

"In order to conserve national energy as much as possible, and in order to disturb national spirit as little as possible, we will support for re-election to Congress such representatives as have given consistent support to both the conduct of the war and the liberal policies of President Wilson. But in the name of all the great principles and humanitarian considerations for which the free peoples of the world are now struggling, we will oppose for election to Congress any and so far as possible every candidate who, either from lack of understanding or from impurity of motive, is unable to give satisfying promise of consecration to the welfare of the American people in all their concerns. In these times of peril and radical changes, we demand that the standard of fitness for national legislative responsibility include ability and disposition to give (1) prompt and efficient attention to war measures and (2) just and intelligent handling of the problems of reconstruction inevitable, not only after, but during the war."

"We propose either to organize or cooperate with all like-minded, patriotic, progressive, agrarian, labor, commercial, civil, and radical groups or individuals for political action in accordance with the above program."

Damascus Lloyd, chairman of the Massachusetts Executive Committee, has announced that a supper and meeting for National Party members and others interested in the party will be held at 3 Joy Street, Boston, on Thursday, June 6, at 9 p.m. It is a "get together" meeting, at which the political situation, the party's policy or attitude, and its congressional manifesto are to be discussed.

Henry D. Nunn of Boston is to preside at the gathering. The list of speakers will include James Mackay of Boston, scientific economist; "A Comparison Between the National Party and the New British Labor Party"; and J. A. H. Hopkins of New York, former Progressive leader and now chairman of the national executive committee of the National Party, "The National Party: Its Opportunities and Obligations."

At a later date the members of the party will hold a meeting for the purpose of electing a permanent organization for Massachusetts and to determine the policy for the political campaign.

FACTORY COAL SAVING COMMITTEES NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fuel committees in each city and town in Western Massachusetts will be asked to name one of their members to take charge of coal conservation in factories as the result of a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce in this city Tuesday afternoon.

F. C. Ayres of Boston, representing the New England Fuel Administration, told members of the western Massachusetts District Committee on Factory Conservation that the State faces a shortage of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons. Last year the shortage was 8,000,000 tons, but there was a reserve supply. This year there is no reserve. To meet this deficiency caused by the shortage of coal-carrying vessels, it will be necessary for the manufacturers of New England to save at least 15 per cent on their normal consumption of coal.

Joseph A. Skinner of Holyoke is chairman of the factory committee of five for the western end of the State. He had charge of the meeting. Dr. L. N. Hollis, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and chairman of the factory committee for the central district, amplified the plans outlined by Mr. Ayres. Both viewed the situation as very grave, but not hopeless if all the manufacturers cooperate.

RAILWAY POINTS

Operating officials of the Boston & Maine are making an inspection trip over the Fitchburg Division.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany attached extra equipment to the New York Express from South Station at 9:15 o'clock this morning for a special party en route to Springfield.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, has a force of carpenters and decorators remodeling the office suite occupied by assistant Superintendent Elmer H. Morse, New Haven Railroad, on the second floor of South Station. Fred C. Choate, assistant trainmaster, and Ash V. Bartlett, general yardmaster of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, are working on a special holiday schedule which will control traffic at the North Station, May 30.

The New Haven road's pay cars left South Station headquarters this morning for Cape Cod and New Bedford territory.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine shipped 100 cars of bituminous

ous coal from Mystic Wharf this morning, destined to Northern New England division points.

Arthur Simmons, New Haven engineer running in Boston & Worcester service, accompanied by Mrs. Simmons, is spending a ninety-day leave of absence on his Ellsworth (Me.) farm.

Fifty-three cars of Carolina berries consigned to the Adams Express Company arrived at South Station during the night via the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine railway will attach extra coach equipment to the St. John Express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a party of lumbermen en route to Millinocket, Ashland, and Stewartstown, Maine.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany railway furnish special service from South Station to Riverside and return today on account of an outing of engineers of North-eastern College, Y. M. C. A.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL TO OPEN JULY 1

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard Summer School will open on Monday, July 1, and close Saturday, August 10. On June 29, July 1 and 2, the summer-school office will be open for registration from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Besides the courses offered in architecture, geology, medical sciences, military science and physical education, there will be seventy-two courses given in the Summer School of Arts and Sciences by a staff composed of 36 instructors of Harvard University and 13 instructors from other institutions.

Three half-courses in military science will be given in the summer school: Military science SA and SB, military science and tactics, and a course in military supply. These courses will be open to college students in good standing, to students admitted or provisionally admitted to any college, and to other properly qualified persons. No student may take more than one of these courses during the summer. They are accepted as half-courses for the degrees of A.B., A.A., and S.B., but cannot be counted in addition to the corresponding courses in Harvard College.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF TRADE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Report of the committee on reorganization, reports from all standing committees and election of officers were the special parts of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at Hotel Brunswick today. It is also the last meeting which the board will hold this spring. The main topic for the afternoon's discussion is "Income Tax Distribution," which calls for a report of the committee on taxation and for an analysis of the present situation and proposed remedies.

The nominating committee reported for reelection Frank W. Whicher as president and Richard L. Gay as treasurer; and for election, E. G. Stacy as special agent.

CLEAN-UP WORK BY THE CHILDREN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—More than ordinary enthusiasm in "cleaning up" back yards, areas, streets and things generally, is being manifested by the children of Boston this year by reason of the sum of \$420 which is to be divided among the schools that complete the provisions of the clean-up campaign. The provisions are that 100 children shall work in each given section, accomplishing definite results. Signed cards to this effect are to be returned by May 25 to Mrs. Esther M. Irving, chairman of the subcommittee on school children's work, at school headquarters on Mason Street.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A branch of the Consumers League has been formed at Simmons College with Miss Gertrude Barish in charge. Next year it has been planned to change the name of the Social and Civics Club to the Civics League. Miss Gertrude Barish has been elected as the chairman for the coming year. As a result of the Red Cross campaign at the college \$137.81 has been raised by voluntary contribution on the part of the students. Many students are signing for farm work on the farm given over to the Simmons Union for war service. Miss Frederica Gilbert has charge. The new officers of the Dormitory Government Association have been announced as follows: Misses Jeanne Butterworth, president; Katharine Damon, vice-president; Elizabeth Seely, secretary, and Sally Simpson, treasurer. Miss Margaret E. Daniels has been elected as editor-in-chief of the Microsob board for the next year, with Miss Mary Klein as art editor and Miss Esther Kellher as assistant editor. The new Persimmons board consists of Misses Christie Brown, editor-in-chief; Marion Scott, business manager, and Ruth Sleeper, publicity agent. Miss Eunice Clark is the new chairman of the honor board and Miss Helen Stacy of the endowment fund committee.

WORKERS' REQUEST REFUSED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The New Bedford cotton manufacturers today formally refused the second request of the operatives for a 25 per cent increase in wages. The manufacturers in a communication said that they were determined to adhere to their original position of offering a 12½ per cent advance.

LAND FOR LATIN SCHOOL PROPOSED

Site on Louis Pasteur Avenue Likely to Be Purchased by the Boston School Committee

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Ground for the new home of the Boston Public Latin School probably will be purchased on Louis Pasteur Avenue opposite the High School of Commerce building just west of the Fenway. An option on property there has been secured until June 1 and money for the purchase was appropriated by the school committee on Monday evening.

The proposed site, has an area of 149,391 square feet and is to be purchased for approximately \$149,000. The site includes land purchased a year ago and two small lots to be secured by right of eminent domain.

Plans for the new building will be commenced this year but it is expected that no building will be undertaken for a year at least on account of the high cost of materials due to the war. The head master of the school, Henry P. Packer, has asked for 40 recreation rooms, a library, gymnasium, baths, exhibition hall, supply rooms, lunch room, etc.

When plans are further advanced, it is expected that the alumni association will take some steps to do signal honor to illustrious alumni of the school.

The Boston Public Latin School was founded April 23, 1635, and is the oldest school in the United States with a continuous existence. It was opened a year before Harvard College was founded, and three years before that college was opened. The first and second schoolhouses were on what is now School Street, on the ground in front of the City Hall, near where the statue of Franklin stands. At that time School Street was "the street going up to Elder James Penn's," and later was "South-Latin-Grammar-School Street," shortened into School Street.

The third and fourth homes of the school were nearly opposite on the same street. In 1844 the school was moved to Bedford Street where it is now. Since 1881 it has occupied its present building on Warren Avenue.

Enrolled as pupils of the school at different times are the names of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Treat Paine and William Hooper, all signers of the Declaration of Independence, Edward Everett Hale, Henry Ward Beecher, Phillips Brooks, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and hosts of others.

NEW LEGISLATION ASKED IN ARIZONA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona Legislature met on Tuesday in special session for the consideration of legislation providing machinery for permitting soldiers to vote to establish a moratorium for men in the service of the country to legalize and finance the State Council of Defense; to provide for the investment of state funds in Liberty bonds, and of the funds of state banks in farm loans; the establishment of patriotic courses in the public schools; compulsory military training in high schools; the employment of teachers on 12-month contracts; improved living conditions in mining camps; requiring foreign-born citizens to learn the English language; reimbursing Thomas E. Campbell for the year he served as de facto Governor during the contest between Campbell and Governor Hunt for the office; ratification of the Prohibition Amendment; ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment if it is adopted by Congress during the life of the special session of the Legislature, and a number of other subjects which will be considered under the head of "war measures." There is no opposition to the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment, and action will be taken without delay.

"It is desirable that the work be started at the earliest moment. I am therefore asking the committee to meet for the first time in my office on Monday, May 27, at 2:30 p.m., when I shall take the liberty of elaborating my ideas in greater detail.

"I sincerely hope that you will consent to act as a member of this committee, and I ask you to accept this appointment as a public duty."

ALABAMA ENEMY ALIENS ARRESTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHEFFIELD, Ala.—Charged with being a German spy, Ernest Kretcher, a registered enemy alien and former German Army officer, was recently arrested in Florence, Ala., and turned over to the Department of Justice by the Mussel Shoals police department. He is being held in the Lauderdale County jail for examination.

Kretcher has been employed as a civil engineer by the city of Florence, and had in his possession when arrested a registration card showing him to be an enemy alien, registered in New York City; papers and letters written in German, indicating that he is a retired German Army captain and is at present a reservist in the German Army; two pictures of himself in the uniform of a captain of the German Army; and some pictures of United States fortifications.

"Resolved, That it is the policy of this board that hereafter the study of the German language shall not be included in the course of any high school receiving an apportionment of the state high school funds.

"Resolved further, That the principal of each school in California, the clerk of each high school board and county and city superintendent.

"Resolved further, That the university and high schools be requested to make such readjustments of their requirements that no student shall suffer loss of credit or other hardship on account of discontinuance of the course in German.

"Resolved further, That German textbooks be eliminated from the list."

The resolution was recommended by Will C. Wood, State High School Commissioner.

DAKOTA PIONEERS AND AMERICAN INDIANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—The pioneers of the Black Hills section of the State are taking exception to a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor in

which the method of securing title from the Sioux to that rich mining section is strongly criticized. The Deadwood Pioneer-Times, the leading paper in the Black Hills, in a long discussion of the situation says:

"Compensation is due the Redmen, most thoughtful white men are agreed as to that. After all they were first. The white man's inexorable progress westward disturbed their habits and institutions. But the pioneers of the Dakotas cannot, in the light of the circumstances which we have briefly sketched, indorse settlement with the Indians on the theory that it is a matter of punitive damages.

"As a compensation for value received, settlement is acceptable to the Dakotas of early days. As for the wounds of alleged injustice it would be that delinquents are made to pay. The collector is making a thorough study of this problem, and how the long-unpaid poll taxes can best be secured. He refuses to abate poll or personal property taxes just because the collections may be difficult. 'I am under oath,' said Collector Deland on Tuesday, 'and I don't know why I have any option but to collect the taxes, poll as well as real and personal.'

The collector and his office forces are now busy preparing for the sale of properties upon which taxes are unpaid. He has been forced to call in his deputy collectors from the street and to work upon the list of properties to be sold for taxes in order that no mistakes be made. Just as soon as this is done the collector proposes to make a drive for taxes owed to the city by polls and for personal property as well.

He declares it a privilege for people to pay their poll taxes. He believes that every man should pay the city \$2 a year as the price of citizenship without delay and without being forced to pay. This spring the voluntary payment of poll taxes is greater than it was at corresponding seasons for several years.

But this is not sufficient for Collector Deland. He is studying how other tax collectors get the poll taxes, and he is making the deputies tell the citizens that the law requires payment of this assessment. One man demurred the other day about paying his poll and personal tax on the ground of financial inability. The deputy induced the man to go before the collector. He told the collector, that he simply couldn't afford to pay the personal property and poll tax assessment placed against his name, and demanded abatement. This the collector refused, declaring that he did not propose to abate poll taxes, and that the debt must be paid. The argument ended in the man handing over the money.

The collector feels that with prompt delivery of the tax bills for this year, and a speedy demand by the deputy collectors upon those assessed, he can collect a much larger percentage of the polls than has been the case in preceding years. But he knows that the collecting department machinery must be speeded up and that the deputies must realize that they are to be held responsible.

"Results are what count in this office now," said the Collector. "I have told the men of the collecting department just that. I tell them all the promises in the world from me mean nothing if I cannot show the citizens results. I cannot show the people results unless the deputy collectors collect where the people are slow to pay."

The collector is keeping a record of the work done in the office. Collector Curley complained at times of lack of cooperation in the department. Collector Deland is bringing about a system of coordination that promises well. There are men in City Hall who have not paid poll taxes for years, but there will be no such record in a very few weeks.

SHIPPING NOTES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Four steamers and two vessels arrived at the Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish. They were: The steamer Surge with 81,700 pounds mostly haddock, steamer Billow with 60,000 pounds, of which 45,000 pounds consisted of haddock, steamer Heroine 45,600, steamer Breaker \$1,200, schooner Actor with 3500 pounds of cod and the schooner Angie Watson with 24,500 pounds of which 20,000 pounds were flatfish. The schooner James arrived with 5000 pounds of mackerel.

The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$9@10.66, market cod \$5@8, haddock \$6@9, steak pollock \$5.80 and mackerel \$13.

BOSTON, Mass.—Four schooners arrived late Tuesday with fresh live lobsters for local dealers. They were: The schooner Fannie Parnell, commanded by Captain Le Blanc, with 17,000 pounds from Wedgeport, Nova

Dress Oxfords



New lots of this latest style Patent Colt Dress Oxford, with turned soles, arriving daily to keep up to the unpreceded demand.

Walk-Over Shops
A. H. HOWE & SONS

COLLECTION OF THE POLL TAX IS PUSHED

Boston Collector Tells Deputies to See to It That Delinquents Are Made to Settle for the Amounts Due to the City

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The steamer Walrus from Boston arrived at the fish pier this morning with 250,000 pounds of fresh groundfish; schooner Rob Roy, 160,000, and the Fannie Prescott arrived with 150,000 pounds.

BAY STATE ROAD BILL IS PROTESTED

Public Service Commissioner Eastman Criticizes Features of Measure at Hearing

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Collection of poll taxes in Boston is being pushed by the collector, Frank S. Deland, and the deputy collectors are told to see to it that delinquents are made to pay. The collector is making a thorough study of this problem, and how the long-unpaid poll taxes can best be secured. He refuses to abate poll or personal property taxes just because the collections may be difficult. "I am under oath," said Collector Deland on Tuesday, "and I don't know why I have any option but to collect the taxes, poll as well as real and personal."

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MORE RECRUITS AT CAMP DEVENS

Camp Upton Sends About 2225 Men in the Movement to Bring the Seventy-Sixth Division to Full War Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The arrival of approximately 2225 recruits from Camp Upton at Yaphank, L. I., on Tuesday, indicates that the seventy-sixth division will be brought up to full war strength before the close of the month, the total of men received from New York now aggregating nearly 4500 recruits who have been assigned to the three hundred third, and three hundred fourth infantry regiments. New York men have been merged with Colonel Preston's command, and the Connecticut soldiers are in Colonel Herron's regiment.

So far as practicable, recruits are being assigned to commands composed of men from their own localities, and according to general belief, men will be taken from the depot brigades and transferred into the division. It is expected that the reorganization of the depot brigades will be more extensive than was first planned, and a brigadier-general probably will be placed in charge, and several colonels, lieutenants-colonels, and majors assigned to the ranks of the organization. Four new battalions will be formed, it is expected.

The work of the new general staff school is progressing favorably, and lectures are being given daily on subjects dealing with intensive warfare. Following the lecture period on Tuesday, an exhibition of bayonet and automatic rifle work was given on the bayonet field. The work was directed by Capt. R. L. H. Goodday of the Canadian Army, assisted by First Lieut. Robert J. Kirkwood, formerly of the old ninth regiment, M. N. G. Candidates were divided into two classes, representing an attacking force and a retreating party, and various tactics were exemplified.

Later, the men went to the machine gun range where four non-commissioned officers who have become experienced in the mastery of the rifles showed how they worked, and targets some hundred yards away were freely punctured by the shots. This work was directed by Lieutenant Bognon of the French army, and Lieut. Stanley N. Gray of the three hundred and fourth infantry. At the range, Major-General Hodges and other commanding officers witnessed the firing. The men laid prone on the ground, firing from this position, after which they charged across the field, firing from various positions.

Six heavy water-cooled Browning machine guns have arrived and are waiting to be unpacked for instruction uses with the arrival of an ordnance specialist. Six pontoons have also arrived for the bridge building section of the engineer regiment.

An innovation of Tuesday was the sounding of reveille at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, with retreat at the same hour at night, making nine hours of training for the men exclusive of meal time.

Capt. A. M. Reed has been made personnel officer of the ammunition train, and First Lieutenant Ernest J. Hall on Capt. Norman Harrower's staff has gone to Washington, D. C., to take up a course of instruction in the intelligence department. Capt. F. E. Horpel, and Second Lieut. Jay F. Thomas and Richard J. Hopkins, of the depot brigade, have received assignments to the ammunition train.

Ship Has Newspaper

The Rhody News Issued by Men on U. S. S. Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Officers and enlisted men on the United States steamship Rhode Island which recently left an American port after a prolonged stay have just issued the first copy of The Rhody News, a four-page paper, well edited, and containing much interesting information for members of the crew. The paper is to be issued semi-monthly, and the price is 5 cents the copy. The first number was distributed free to the men, and hundreds of the little papers found their way all over the United States.

In the foreword, it is stated the paper is published for the good of the service, and that any individual ideas which may be for the good of all will be welcomed by the editorial staff, consisting of Chaplain J. W. Moore, editor; Chief Yeoman J. A. Frayne, managing editor; Electrician M. N. Brasheur, assistant editor; Quartermaster G. DeChene, athletics; and J. V. Oran, censor.

An article concerning a stay in Boston occupies a place of prominence in this initial number. "The places we liked most of all were the Naval Service Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association," the article states.

"In these places we had a chance to write home, something to do all the time, and opportunity to play games and have a good time generally." The paper also contains a letter from Capt. T. L. Latimer to F. Nathaniel Perkins, president of the club, in which he states his appreciation of the entertainment which the Naval Service Club afforded the jacks.

Mention is also made of various entertainments arranged for the crew of the Rhode Island, and acknowledgment is made of donations from the Naval Young Men's Christian Association of 25,000 sheets of writing paper, 12,500 envelopes, 300 books, magazines and sets of chess, checkers and dominoes.

A copy of the paper has been received at the Naval Service Club, where it is a feature of the many in-

teresting details arranged for the entertainment and amusement of the jacks.

Bids for Beef for Army

Representatives of Concerns at North-eastern Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of Boston beef concerns were in conference with officials of the North-eastern Department, U. S. A., at headquarters today relative to bids for supplying post and camps in the department with beef. Officials made it plain that only the best steer beef would be purchased, as one official expressed it, "nothing is too good for the men who are fighting for their country."

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, at the head of the French Military Mission, today inspected the work of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, trench work being exemplified at Fresh Pond, with several battalions participating. Several exercises in close and extended order were witnessed, and at the close of the work he said, "I was much pleased with the work of the young men, and although greatly interested in other training camps, I have not ceased to feel an interest in the training Lieutenant Moritz has been giving during 1917-1918."

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Leo Spillane will address 500 drafted men at the Wentworth Institute this evening, speaking on the benefits of war risk insurance, allotments, and allowances.

Three hundred and sixty-five men from all parts of Vermont have arrived at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., for a two months' course in mechanical training. Three officers have been assigned to the command which is in general charge of Capt. Foster Velteneheimer, chief signal officer of the northeastern department, U. S. A.

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. William M. Bunting has been promoted to first lieutenant, National Army, and will probably be assigned to the adjutant-general department at the Boston headquarters.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., expects to leave Boston for his new command, Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., on Thursday, when his successor, Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., probably will arrive to take over the department.

Women in Service Cautioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the first naval district, has issued orders calling the attention of women to the necessity of conducting themselves worthy of the uniform they wear. "The rather crowded conditions," the order states, "often bring people at the headquarters building in close contact with each other, and without great effort upon the part of individuals careless habits are developed, the principal faults being sitting on desks, loud talking, reading newspapers, idle conversation, etc.

The great amount of work that has to be done in this office at this time can only be accomplished by each one attending to her own business." The earnest cooperation of all women employees in this direction is urged in order to attain the greatest efficiency in the department.

A statement has been received by Rear Admiral Wood signed by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and stating that professional baseball players of draft age must participate in active service. In accordance with the views of Rear Admiral Wood recently expressed.

Navy Enlistments Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Navy enlistments exceed those in all other branches of the service on Tuesday, with a total of 59 men signing up, the naval reserve being a close second with a total of 48 enlistments. In addition to these numbers, six yeowomen were enlisted at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The marine corps accepted 16 volunteers, who will be sent to Paris Island, S. C., for training, and 47 men were accepted for army service.

Many enlistments are being received by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission which is touring Boston and other sections of Massachusetts by automobile. Seventeen enlistments was the record for Tuesday. It is planned to hold frequent rallies at Revere Beach and Nantasket Beach soon.

Orders to suspend recruiting for the Royal Flying Corps have been received by the British-Canadian Mission, and Boston men already enlisted have been ordered to report at once for duty.

FARMERS' COUNCIL FAVORS WHEAT PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for regional distribution of foodstuffs were recommended, and the action of the National Advisory Council on the price of wheat was indorsed by the New England Farmers' War Council at a meeting in this city on Tuesday. The council also favored fixing prices for by-products used for stock feeding, and forwarded to the War Department a plea for the adoption of certain grades of New England hay which hitherto had been rejected.

As one of the principal objects of the meeting was to reflect the views of the New England farmers on the general food production situation, the council recorded its indorsement of President Wilson's definition of a "just price."

Elbert S. Brigham, of St. Albans, Vt., the New England representative of the National Farmers' Advisory Committee, was elected president of the council; Walter B. Farner of Hampton Falls, N. H., vice-president, and Glenn C. Sevey of Springfield, Mass., secretary.

MR. LA FOLLETTE'S DEFENSE IS HEARD

Senator's Course Held Not to Be Disloyal, as Charged in Minnesota Resolution Asking for His Expulsion From Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, had his day in court on Tuesday, when, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Gilbert E. Roe of New York, attorney for the Wisconsin Senator, submitted a lengthy argument in which it was contended that Senator La Follette had done nothing which would justify senators under oath vote for his expulsion from the United States Senate.

The hearing before the committee is on the resolution from the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, which declared that Senator La Follette's famous address delivered in St. Paul under the auspices of the Non-Partisan League on Sept. 20, 1917, was of a "disloyal and seditious nature," and called on the Senate to take action to remove him from that body.

In presenting Senator La Follette's side of the case, Mr. Roe contended that the address in question was not disloyal, although garbled copies of it had gone out to the country. He marshaled precedents and antecedents bearing on the case, and attempted to show that the stand taken by Senator La Follette on the war could not be interpreted as treasonous or disloyal toward the United States. Senator La Follette, he said, was well within his guaranteed rights as an American citizen and a United States Senator in making the St. Paul address, and added that an exhaustive examination of that address would lead any impartial critic to the conclusion that its author was not guilty of disloyalty or of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Introducing parallel cases, Mr. Roe referred to the opposition of Lincoln to the Mexican War, the opposition of David Lloyd George to the Boer, of Burke and Pitt to the war of the Revolution, and declared that a comparison would show that the Wisconsin Senator, though as firmly opposed to the war as any of these had been, refrained, nevertheless, from obstructing or hindering in any way the prosecution of the war.

Maintaining that the charges against Senator La Follette are flimsy and unfounded, Mr. Roe contended that the expression of honest opinions and convictions on public policies is a constitutional right of the humblest citizen and the highest official. "The United Press does not mean the injection of United States propaganda into Brazil," he said. "Propaganda is not needed. The real need is for the exchange of facts, better acquaintance, and revelation of the extent of our natural commonness of purpose."

"The United Press is not official, not governmental and not subsidized. But it is happy if its legitimate functioning will contribute to the highly desirable result of a furtherance of Pan-Americanism."

Mr. Howard explained the nature of the organization, and the difficulties encountered and overcome in cable communication. He pointed out that the commercial interests of both nations had been affected, since publicity is the natural forerunner of the fullest development of Pan-American trade.

Director Lage thanked and felicitated the Ambassador and Mr. Howard.

and Mr. Cushing hinted at lampposts as a suitable place for anyone found taking unfair advantage of present conditions to profit.

Dr. Peterson related some of his experiences in the various army cantonments and warmly praised the government for its successful efforts in protecting the soldiers and sailors from objectionable moral conditions. Never before, he said, has there been a war conducted with such admirable provision for the welfare of the men, and this, with the training they are receiving, results in a high grade of morale so necessary to send the Stars and Stripes "over the top."

Frank L. Brier, president, and Rev. Wallace C. Sampson, chaplain and founder of the brotherhood, were the other speakers.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE

Editors of Rio Janeiro Paper Give Luncheon in Honor of President of United Press

By Agencia Americana, Semi-Official News Agency of Brazil and United Press

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The editors of O Páis, upon inaugurating a

luncheon in honor of Roy W. Howard of New York, president of the United Press, at which Edwin Morgan, United States Ambassador, presided.

Joaq Lage, Director of O Páis, made an address, in which he referred to the importance of this service, and said that the United Press will be associated with a paper that has most devotedly praised the policy and solidarity of the United States and advocated a perfect understanding between all nations.

Referring to Mr. Howard, Director Lage said it was "most agreeable to recognize in him the rare qualities of sagacity and expansion capable of forming the currents of opinion which will serve as a solid basis for great international work such as is being carried out in South America."

Azevedo Amaral, editor of O Páis, referred to the opposition of Lincoln to the Mexican War, the opposition of David Lloyd George to the Boer, of Burke and Pitt to the war of the Revolution, and declared that a comparison would show that the Wisconsin Senator, though as firmly opposed to the war as any of these had been, refrained, nevertheless, from obstructing or hindering in any way the prosecution of the war.

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PHYSICS TEACHERS PLAN FOR MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Physics teachers from all parts of New England will gather here Saturday to attend the annual meeting of the Eastern Association of Physics Teachers, the oldest organization of its kind in the country. One of the principal features of the meeting will be a discussion at the morning session of how the association can cooperate with the joint commission on emergency in national education of the National Education Association and of greatest possible help to the government.

Addressess will be delivered by Dr. Samuel J. Ellington, instructor of physics at Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Clarence D. Kingsley of the State Board of Education and Dr. Arthur G. Webster, professor of Physics at Clark University.

MRS. HUNT'S PUPILS

BOSTON, Mass.—In Steinert Hall on Tuesday evening, vocal pupils of Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt gave a recital, with Miss Ruth Posset, violinist, and Mrs. M. L. Felton, pianist, assisting. The singers took part in a program of solo and concerted pieces. They included Mrs. Robert Chapin, Miss Lillian Derow, Miss Eva Bradway, Miss Ruth Felton, Miss Marianne Crockett, Mrs. Carlton Daniels, Mrs. Rachel Sianam, Mrs. Edith D. Yard, Miss Ida Keay, Miss Juliette Stacy, Mrs. F. A. Whitten and Frank Wilbur.

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STATE-TERRORIZING PRACTICED BY I. W. W.

Evidence Is Read at Trial to Show That One Member Undertook This Project to Force Release From Prison of Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The committee in charge of the program for the eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to be held in St. Louis June 17, 18, 19, and 20, has allotted half a day to conference on colonization, small farms, good roads, etc., with men qualified by experience to lead discussions on these subjects.

The leader of the first conference is a man who has taken wild land, within reach of markets and developed it along modern lines, with a community center, houses ready for occupancy, fencing to inclose five acres of land, stores, shops, etc. These small farms are becoming popular as suburban homes for those in love with nature.

They are available to men who want to carry out ideas of independence and who also desire to help their country.

The subject of good roads will be handled by the chairman of the National Association Committee on Good Roads, who is in constant touch with the good roads situation in all sections.

The leader of the second conference is

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

M. V. CONFERENCE MEET SATURDAY

Universities of Missouri and Nebraska Are the Favorites to Win That Track and Field Championship at Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Interest in Missouri Valley conference athletics now centers about the annual championship meet to be held here, Saturday. Judging from the results of the outdoor dual meets between the conference teams either the University of Missouri or the University of Nebraska will be the probable winner, with the odds slightly in favor of the Missouri team. Should victory again go to Missouri this year it will be the eighth time that this college has won the conference cup out of the last 11 meets. The teams of Coach H. F. Schulte of Missouri have won consecutively for the last three years and this year's team has gone through a hard siege of training with a view to making four straight.

University of Kansas, Kansas State Agricultural College and Iowa State College, although they have fairly strong teams, apparently will not be strong contenders against Missouri and Nebraska. Kansas has defeated Kansas State. Both Missouri and Nebraska have defeated Kansas and Iowa State. Washington University and Drake University have entered the meet; but the performances of the teams from these two colleges have not been such as to warrant prediction that they will be serious contenders for the championship of the valley. The contest then, it is generally believed, will lie between the Missouri and Nebraska teams.

Besides the seven members of the Missouri Valley Conference Dr. W. E. Meanwell, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, who will have charge of the meet, has been notified by seven other colleges that they would have entries. In previous years the meet has been open to all institutions in the Middle West, but this year a change was made and in addition to the members of the conference only those colleges located in the Missouri Valley were invited to send entries, and the following institutions have made formal application to take part in the meet:

University of Nebraska, Drake University, University of Missouri, Iowa State College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Franklin University, University of Kansas, Grinnell College, Simpson College, Baker University, Maryville (Mo.) State Normal School, Westminster College, Fairmount College, American School of Osteopathy.

Among those events in which the competition is expected to be the keenest are the dashes. Although J. V. Schulte of Missouri, has equalled the world's record twice this season in the 100-yard dash and is considered most likely to win this event in the coming meet, he will have strong competition in the runners from Drake, Kansas and Nebraska. In the weight events Francis Bogar of Fairmount College, is expected to win points for his college. Missouri and Nebraska probably will fight out in the 440-yard dash and the decision in the 880-yard run, it is expected, will lie between Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa State. The one-mile run is practically conceded to Iowa State College. In the running broad jump the chief competition is expected to be between R. D. Rodkey, of the University of Kansas, F. P. Dimick of Iowa State College and W. F. Sylvester, of the University of Missouri. It is generally expected that the running high jump will go to Carl Rice of the University of Kapsas.

It was thought for a time that the javelin throw would be included in the events of the Missouri Valley meet this year; but it was finally decided to postpone adding this event until after the war. J. C. Grover of Kansas City will be the referee at the meet.

CHICAGO NINE DEFEATS PURDUE

Clean Fielding and Timely Hitting Features 13 to 3 Victory in Western Conference Series

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. BASEBALL STANDING

Michigan	5	1	.823
Illinois	6	2	.750
Ohio State	2	1	.666
Iowa	2	1	.666
Chicago	4	4	.500
Wisconsin	1	2	.333
Purdue	1	5	.166
Indiana	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—University of Chicago defeated Purdue University here Tuesday afternoon, 13 to 3, in a Western Conference baseball game. P. S. Hinkle, pitching for Chicago, held Purdue to eight scattered hits, while his teammates were pounding Mills for a total of 13. J. W. Mochel, Chicago third baseman, was the star at bat, getting two triples and a double out of four times up. The playing of A. H. Rudolph at second for Chicago was the fielding feature of the game. R. R. Martin '18 played a good game for Purdue. Hinkle received errorless support. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 2 0 6 2 3 1 0—13 12 0
Purdue 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3 8 5
Hitter—Hinkle and Vollmer, Mills and Davis. Umpire—Gross.

B. AND N. OARSMEN WIN CITY TITLE

Private School Crew Is Victor in Race for Scholastic Championship of Cambridge

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Browne and Nichols' four-oared crew won the half-mile race for the scholastic championship of Cambridge held Tuesday on the Charles River, with Cambridge Latin and Rindge Technical School shells a close second and third, respectively. The private school shell won by a half-length, and the same distance separated the Latin and Rindge bows. At the start it appeared as though the Rindge crew would easily outclass the other competitors. Stroke Chafe hit up a high stroke and drew steadily away from the other shells, but the pace proved to be too fast to be continued long and the boat was overhauled at the quarter-mile mark.

Cambridge Latin and Browne and Nichols were rowing on even terms until Stroke Bradford of the private school increased his beat and drew into the lead. Latin managed to reduce the leader's advantage to a quarter length until almost at the finish, when with a great showing of power the Browne and Nichols crew crossed the line a half-length ahead. The seating of the crews was as follows:

Browne and Nichols—Stroke Bradford; 3. Davenport; 2. Croley; bow, Hodges; coxswain, Baker.

Cambridge Latin School—Stroke, McDonald; 3. Collier; 2. Spencer; bow, Heier; coxswain, Manning.

Rindge Technical School—Stroke, Chafe; 3. Law; 2. Hunt; bow, Erickson; coxswain, Leonard.

MISSOURI WINS BASEBALL GAME

Defeats University of Kansas, 6 to 5, in Missouri Valley Conference Series

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
Missouri	8	.800
Wyoming	4	.500
Kansas	1	.147

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—University of Kansas was defeated here Tuesday afternoon in the first game of the last series of the Missouri Valley Conference baseball schedule by the University of Missouri, 6 to 5.

C. J. Slawson, pitcher for Kansas, pitched a good game but weakened in the eighth inning, allowing the bases to be filled. E. L. Morris of Missouri then made a three-base hit, bringing in the three runs needed to win the game.

Kansas started the game by scoring two runs in the first inning and one in the third. Missouri in the fifth inning scored one run on a two-base hit by G. Dippold, and again in the seventh squeezed in two more scores on errors by Kansas, evening the score. Kansas started the eighth with a batting rally, but when they took the field failed to stop a similar rally by Missouri.

TUFTS NINE DEFEATS SETON HALL, 5 TO 1

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College nine regained its winning stride Tuesday afternoon by defeating Seton Hall, 5 to 1, at Tufts Oval. Because of the absence of Captain and Coach O'Mara, who has entered the service, Cassidy, the first baseman, and Catcher Callahan, the Brown and Blue entered the contest with considerable of a handicap.

The game was a splendid pitchers' battle. Tufts gathered only six singles while Spear held the New Jersey batters to four hits, three of which were made by Chapel. The Brown and Blue hit timely, having only one left on base.

The game was won in the sixth. Fallon reached first when Fleiger scored an error on his bunt in front of the plate. After Ford sacrificed and Kirshstein made base on balls Andrews drove in two runs with a clean hit. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Tufts 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 x—5 6
Seton Hall 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 4 1

Batteries—Spear and Devere; Quinn and Fleiger.

WAR TAX ASSESSED FOR OUTSIDE SEATS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Persons who sell seats on any roof or structure overlooking a baseball park will be obliged to pay a war tax to the government, according to an announcement issued today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The tax must be collected and paid by the enterprising owner or occupant of the building who receives payment for the seats occupied by "perchers."

The announcement says that in one city a woman whose yard adjoins the ball park has been selling seats in a tree, the prices being five and ten cents, depending on how high the patrons had to climb. Recently the price has advanced to 6 and 11 cents, the extra cent being added to the war revenues.

ST. LOUIS OBTAINS YERKES

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Bruno Betzel, utility player with the St. Louis National League Club, has been released to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association. He goes to the minors in part payment for Yerkes, second baseman, who has signed a contract, although he has not played this season. Yerkes is expected to report to the St. Louis Club June 1.

PICKUPS

The Boston Americans have signed Pitcher Molineaux, formerly a member of the Villanova varsity nine.

Philadelphia and Detroit played three and a half innings yesterday when the game had to be postponed.

The Cincinnati Reds had a great day at bat yesterday, every player getting at least one safe hit, and Magee leading with four in five times up.

J. W. Coombs of the Brooklyn Nationals pitched another fine game yesterday. The veteran is certainly a valuable player for Manager Roberton this summer.

There have been 25 shutouts in the National League and 18 in the American. Walter Johnson of the Washington Americans is leading the pitchers of both leagues with three to his credit.

Five of the eight teams in the American League race have won at least half of their games and only four games separate first and fifth positions, which would seem to promise a very close and interesting battle for the pennant this summer.

There have now been 24 postponed games in the American League and one of them has already been played off. Of the 24 postponements only six have occurred since May 1. There have been 20 in the National and one of these has been played off. Eight of the 20 have occurred since May 1. More arguments in favor of a later opening for major league baseball.

There have now been 24 postponed

TENNIS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual meeting of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will be held in Chicago, July 4, according to a message from acting President J. S. Myrick of the national body to Western Tennis Association officials, made public today.

The question of redistricting of the national association is expected to come up at the meeting, L. H. Waldner, president of the western body, said. At the annual meeting last February, of the United States association in New York, Mr. Waldner submitted his plan for equalizing the voting power of the different sections in the national body, and since that time the question has been discussed, and in some districts approved.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	Pts won
New York	22	7 .759 .667
Chicago	17	11 .607 .710
Cincinnati	18	13 .581 .409
Pittsburgh	14	12 .558 .321
Philadelphia	13	15 .473 .321
Brooklyn	11	16 .407 .332
Boston	9	19 .345 .381
St. Louis	9	19 .321

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cincinnati 7, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 1, Chicago 0.
New York 2, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh-Philadelphia, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM BRAVES, 7 TO 4

CINCINNATI, O.—Every man on the Cincinnati team got a hit off Nehf Tuesday and six of them were bunched in the second inning, when the locals tallied seven runs assisted by a costly error by Rawlings. Bressler was fairly kept Boston's drives fairly well scattered. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Cincinnati 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—7 15 2

Boston 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4—9 3

Batteries—Bressler and Smith; Nehf and Wilson, Henry.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	Pts won
Boston	19	11 .623 .680
Chicago	14	11 .568 .625
Cleveland	16	14 .533 .516
New York	15	13 .538 .497
St. Louis	13	15 .500 .467
Philadelphia	12	15 .444 .380
Washington	13	16 .448 .407
Detroit	7	16 .304 .370

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.
New York-Chicago postponed.
Philadelphia-Detroit postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM THE RED SOX

BOSTON, Mass.—Heavy hitting and good fielding were the chief factors in giving the Cleveland Americans a victory over the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Tuesday afternoon by a score of 6 to 5. It was the second game of the series, Boston taking the first one Monday.

Enzmann started pitching for Cleveland and went along finely until the fifth inning, when Boston scored all five of its runs. He was replaced by Coumbe, the former Boston pitcher, who held Boston safe and gets the credit of winning.

Leonard pitched for the home team and was far from championship class. The batting of Wambags and Wood for Cleveland, and Hooper, for Boston, featured the game.

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 6 12 1

Boston 0 0 0 0 5 6 5 6 8

Batteries—Enzmann, Coumbe and O'Neil; Leonard and Schang. Umpires—Nell and Dineen. Time—2h. 45m. Win—

Stearns, Bowdoin, 6—3, 6—1.

RUDOLPH MAY PLAY FOR STEEL LEAGUE

ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

XX—Jean Grolier—Lover of Books
This is the twentieth of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 22, Jan. 29, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, Mar. 6, Mar. 13, Mar. 20, Mar. 27, Apr. 3, Apr. 10, Apr. 17, Apr. 24, May 1, May 8, May 15.

Some men give luster to books, some men receive luster from books. Jean Grolier may be included in both classes. Erasmus of Rotterdam wrote to him in the Sixteenth Century: "You owe nothing to books; but books will give you in the future a lasting glory."

This was a prophecy well fulfilled for Jean Grolier, for although he held the important positions of treasurer for his kings in Milan and in France, and of ambassador at the papal court at Rome, his name has been handed down to posterity only from his love of books and from his liberal and intelligent patronage of the art of printing during its infancy.

Grolier was a book lover rather than a book collector, although the Grolier collection was justly famous. But the collector accumulates volumes from the love of acquisition; the book lover not only collects the books, but wishes others besides himself to enjoy their precious contents. That is why the beautifully bound volumes of Jean Grolier bear the stamped impression "Joan-Grolier et amicorum." What he loved he shared with his friends, and together they enjoyed each Grolier book as one enjoys any other precious object. Together, this little company of bibliophiles exemplified in their daily life the apostrophe which the pages of the Philobiblon give to books: "They are masters who instruct us without rod or ferule, without angry words, without clothes or money. If you come to them they are not asleep; if you ask and inquire of them, they do not withdraw themselves; they do not chide if you make mistakes; they do not laugh at you if you are ignorant. O books, who alone are liberal and free, who give to all who ask of you and enfranchise all who serve you faithfully!"

Not content with sharing his literary possessions with his friends, Jean Grolier made it a point to become intimate with the authors who wrote them, and with the editors and printers who issued them.

Unlike other patrons of his period, he perceived in the new invention of printing the wonderful function which it was bound to exercise in the development of the world. Rejecting the narrower viewpoint which its opponents cultivated, in order to prevent the people from learning so much that they would become less subservient, Grolier established the closest relations with those who were striving to establish the new-born art upon a firm foundation.

It was natural that Grolier should be attracted to Aldus Manutius and the interesting group of book lovers who surrounded the master printer in his printing office at Venice. He became intimate with the conditions surrounding the editors, authors, and printers, which enabled him to assist by personal counsel and encouragement, and with the necessary sums to carry through the enterprises. Grolier believed thoroughly that "whoever claims to be zealous of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, or knowledge, must needs become a lover of books."

The general conception that Jean Grolier was a binder is quite erroneous; he was as zealous a patron of the printed book as of the binder's art. His great intimacy in Venice was with Andrea Torresani and his two sons, Francesco and Federico, the father-in-law and brothers-in-law of the famous Aldus. No clearer idea can be gained of Grolier's intimate relations at Casa Aldo than the splendid letter which he sent to Francesco, in 1519, intrusting to his hands the making of Budeo's book, "De Asse." "You will care with all diligence," he writes, "O most beloved Francesco; that this work, when it leaves your printing shop to pass into the hands of learned men, may be as correct as it is possible to render it. I heartily beg and beseech this of you. The book, too, should be decent and elegant; and to this will contribute the choice of the paper, the excellence of the type—which should have been but little used—and the width of the margins. To speak more exactly, I should wish it were set up with the same type with which you printed your Poliziano. And if this decency and elegance shall increase your expense, I will refund you entirely." Lastly, I should wish that nothing be added to the original or taken from it."

What better conception of a book or of the responsibility toward that book to be assumed both by printer and by publisher could be expressed today!

It will be remembered that at one time the Aldus printing establishment was in danger of bankruptcy, and Grolier not only came to his rescue with his purse, but also with his personal

services. Without these tangible expressions of his innate love for the book itself, book lovers today would be deprived of some of the most interesting examples of printing and of binding which they count among the richest treasures. It is perhaps too much to expect that there could be any such book lovers today, but it is not saying too much to remark that the lack of any such support would partially account for the lower standards of bookmaking in the best production of our presses today. No modern publisher approaches the problem of bringing out a perfect example of the art of typography with any idea of commercial return. In fact, the knowledge of those details which distinguish the well-made book from that carelessly produced is shockingly

IN THE LIBRARIES

The latest request received by the A. L. A. Library Service from the Federal Government is for Baedeker's guidebooks, a complete set of which should be placed on every transport sailing from this country. These are not needed for sight-seeing purposes, but to give officers and men detailed information that will enable them to adapt themselves more readily to their new environments. As many of these books are not for sale in this country now, the Government turns to private sources, in order that this need may be promptly met. The guidebooks may be taken to the nearest library; or the library will, if necessary, send

Camp Sherman, the call for books of fiction has been only 30 per cent of the whole, and the textbooks in foreign languages, especially French, are in constant use.

Good maps and atlases are among the most prized furnishings of the camp libraries. Maps of Europe, and of all the countries engaged in the war or affected by it, are eagerly studied, as are also maps of the United States; while "home maps," that is of the State from which a soldier or sailor has come, are seldom idle; and the town where a camp is situated is constantly being hunted out on the map. Camp Greene reports that Charlotte has been pointed out on the map of the United States so many times that it is now a large brown area surrounding a hole.

Prof. Louis Bliss Gillett of Columbia spent a week at Camp Devens, and gave readings at the fireplace each night. He read and discussed war poetry, read essays and discussed books in the way of review. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, has given a series of talks on France, illustrated with lantern slides and photographs lent by the Children's Museum, with the result that all the books about France have been in active service ever since.

The Denver Public Library has been investigating the needs of the soldiers along the Mexican border, and finds that they have few books of any sort. Traveling libraries are planned, which will be sent out periodically from central centers.

A handbook guide to the manuscripts in the Library of Congress 1918, is ready, having been prepared by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, chief of the manuscript division. The object is to present in practical form the whole manuscript resources of the library. The material is listed alphabetically under the author and sources. A good index is the work of John C. Fitzpatrick.

This is the way Mrs. Wiggs went to Flanders.—

Some British soldiers stationed there became interested in gardening, and one of them mentioned that there was a book called "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." An enthusiastic soldier was asked to write home for it. "It must have something about other things than cabbage in it," said one of the company who had visions of a book of timely hints for timely crops. When the book came the gardeners were disappointed to be sure, but all the men enjoyed reading it and the mere title passed into standing joke.

MILWAUKEE REMOVES GERMANIA STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—It took an energetic campaign launched by Lieut. A. J. Crosier of the British recruiting station in Milwaukee to bring down the 15-ton statue of Germania which for years has occupied a place on the Germania Building, owned by the interests that publish the Germania-Herald. Public sentiment in the city had been too weak or indifferent to force the German language interests to take down the statue, but Lieutenant Crosier, whose office is so located that he sees the Germania Building, declared the statue must go. He called to his aid several officers of the Canadian Highland regiments who were touring the country and their speeches produced the necessary public demand for the lowering of the statue.

CHARGES AGAINST TEACHERS TAKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The executive committee of the University of Nebraska Board of Regents met to-day to consider the charges filed by the State Council of Defense against 12 members of the staff of instructors, challenging their loyalty. A meeting of the full board was called for Saturday. Meanwhile the names of accused professors will not be made public.

In a statement issued the committee said the fullest publicity would be given proceedings, and welcomed the opportunity to act upon properly filed charges, in view of the many unauthenticated stories afloat.

The schedule calls for contributions of \$1 a month for 12 months from per-



A Grolier binding

small, even with those who own valuable libraries and who claim no little knowledge of the Book Ideal.

America is richer than any other country today in her ability to produce volumes of superior excellence, and she possesses makers of books sufficiently familiar with what good books are, to produce volumes which may compare favorably with anything the world has ever seen. What America lacks, however, is a sufficient number of discriminating book buyers to make it possible to expend upon these volumes the care and labor and thought, without which excellence can never be obtained. Some day, who are both competently artistic and able financially to absorb a limited edition of the perfectly made book will be increased sufficiently to warrant the American press in reading its heights. To that day all American lovers of books must look forward with eagerness.

S. T.

AMERICAN ART FEDERATION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Art here this week may have no little influence on the art of the United States, commercially, for years to come. The problem with which the delegates from all parts of the country will struggle is the appliance of art to American industry.

Discussions of this problem from every angle are expected to result in doctrines which will be carried forth to all parts of the country, and aid materially in preparing the nation for the economic progress to come after the war.

W. Frank Purdy, president of the Art Alliance of America, says: "People have been thinking and saying that no good thing in art could come out of America, but I believe that the greatest art in the world will be American because the American people are a perfect cosmopolite."

"For the first time this country is thrown on its own resources and therefore this is America's great art opportunity. What should be more in keeping with our national character and previous accomplishments than that this art should first manifest itself in industrial art supremacy?"

COL. BOTCHKAROVA TO SEE PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Col. Maria Leonova Botchkarova, organizer of women soldiers in Russia, and head of the "Battalion of Death," who is in Chicago today on her way to England, said she expected to stop in Washington and seek an interview with President Wilson. The colonel did not disclose the nature of her mission to England, except to say it was to apologize to the Entente Allies for her country's failure to "stick to the finish."

What better conception of a book or of the responsibility toward that book to be assumed both by printer and by publisher could be expressed today!

It will be remembered that at one time the Aldus printing establishment was in danger of bankruptcy, and Grolier not only came to his rescue with his purse, but also with his personal

for them. Instead of going abroad just now, the citizen may send his guidebooks, mementos of past pilgrimages. Thus opens up a new way to help to make the world safe.

With the steadiness and fidelity which belongs to a high purpose the varied work of the camp libraries goes on, and from all over the field come cheerful items regarding individual efforts corresponding to the special environment. The homelike surroundings which the libraries aim to provide are reflected in the remark of one of the men at Camp Logan, who said to the librarian: "You haven't enough fireplaces, have you? I couldn't get my regular chair tonight." Another man in the same camp said: "I take off my hat to the A. L. A. for the high grade of books supplied."

Camp Meade soldiers, embarking at short notice, piled the library books they had near the door of the barracks, where the library assistants could gather them out and return them to the shelves in good order.

Mr. John Hall Woods, who had charge of the publicity work of the Evansville Courier when the million dollar fund was being raised, and who is now in the ordinance department at Camp Jackson, began a letter recently by saying: "I am in the camp library, having dropped in to ask a few questions to find out whether all that I wrote about camp libraries was well spent," and goes on to assure his readers that it was all quite true, both as to the need and the appreciation; the men want to read books about their professions, and books of serious study are popular.

In response to a request from officers at Camp Gordon, the reference department of the Detroit Public Library has prepared a set of specialized scrap books to be used in illustrating lectures given in the camp on such phases of war service as aviation, submarines, and camouflage. Two-thirds of the books are on history, engineering, and military training, and the demand for these is greater than the supply. The men are reported to be businesslike rather than noisy or "fighting mad," leaving the conduct of the war strictly to Washington, and exercising plain American common sense in making the most of the opportunities of camp life.

At Camp Cody, there have been

large requests for books in Russian, Turkish, Arabic, and Bohemian. At

the Denver

Honorable, Progressive merchandising and a competent, painstaking service have made the "Denver"

Distinctively the Largest Department Store in the Rocky Mountain West

These \$2,000,000 stocks, combined as 50 complete stores, represent everything in the Dry Goods Line. All things worn by men, women and children and complete lines of useful and ornamental Home Furnishings. ORDERS OR INQUIRIES RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO.

DENVER, COLORADO

New Sleeveless Sports Blouses

A Good Range, \$2.25 to \$7.95

NATURALLY, FOLLOWING THE SLEEVELESS SWEATER, the sleeveless Blouse was to be expected. But no one expected the fashion would have quite so charming expression as in these, new, smart, taking at a glance, that are being shown in the Loeser Store.

They will be worn, of course, over the filmier summer Blouses of fine voiles and batistes. Long hip length, usually belted.

One at \$2.25

is of fine voile in rose or blue, belted, long hip length, collar and front facing of white French pique.

A Good Model at \$3.50

is made of a fine quality canvas weave linene in mustard and other shades, rounded corners. Long roll collar, two-piece belt and pocket tops of pique.

The Smartest Blouse of All at \$7.95

is of white crepe de chine with long roll collar, front facings, pocket tops and belt in blue or rose crepe de chine. The pockets are placed above the belt, each with a large pearl button, and the Blouse has a single large pearl button to close it.

Second Floor, Center.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
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9x12 ft. 31.50 formerly 39.50

Axminster and Seamless Velvet Rugs—the quantity is limited, but there is an excellent line of patterns and colors.

WAR CHEST IS PUT OFF IN MINNEAPOLIS

Civic and Commerce Association Decides to Do Nothing at This Time Toward Adopting This Plan for Raising Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Though its officers and a special subcommittee of the committee on benevolence have been studying the subject for two months, nothing will be done toward adopting the war chest plan for financing war activities by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association for the present.

Prof. Louis Bliss Gillett of Columbia spent a week at Camp Devens, and gave readings at the fireplace each night. He read and discussed war poetry, read essays and discussed books in the way of review. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, has given a series of talks on France, illustrated with lantern slides and photographs lent by the Children's Museum, with the result that all the books about France have been in active service ever since.

A short-report endorsing the plan in general outline, has, however, been submitted by the committee, but no further action has been taken by the association. It is likely that a confidential report made to Cavour S. Langdon, president of the association, by E. J. Couper, its former president, who is now in Y. M. C. A. work in Chicago, had something to do with the postponement of action on the plan. Mr. Langdon and Howard Strong, the secretary of the association, both declined to discuss Mr. Couper's report, though they admitted it was unfavorable to the war chest plan.

Speaking for the investigating subcommittee, its chairman, Fred L. Gray, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the members were agreed after looking into the workings of the scheme in Columbus, O., and Utica, N. Y., that, in their opinion, it was the wise and sensible thing to do. He said, however, that they had not gone far into the general details, and the press of Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaign work had led to a postponement of its consideration by the association.

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Situation in Detroit

Differences of Opinion Arise Regarding Methods of Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Serious difference of opinion regarding the methods to be used in collecting money has threatened to develop into a factional squabble among the members of Detroit's Patriotic Fund committee, which began a campaign Saturday, May 18, to raise \$7,115,000 by voluntary subscription in seven days. This money is to be divided among various national and local war activities and Detroit charities. The American Red Cross will receive \$3,000,000, the Y. M. C. A., \$1,500,000 and so on down the line, according to what is felt to be the magnitude and importance of the activity.

The Detroit Community Union, embracing 42 charitable organizations, is allotted \$661,400, which sum will have to suffice for the entire year's budget, all further solicitations of funds being prohibited.

It is the contention of some members of the general patriotic fund committee that the "drive" is being made a "kid glove" affair through the adoption of the pledge card system of soliciting. No cash will be accepted, except through the pledges. A schedule of the proper percentage of one's income to be pledged in monthly installments has been made out and this schedule must be equalized or exceeded or the donation will not be accepted. When a man wishes to give a lump sum instead of 12 monthly installments, he may do so.

This plan makes no provision whatever for the small donations that would be made by persons unable or unwilling to sign one of the pledge cards.

There is no opportunity for a person of small means to drop a quarter or a dollar into a collection box. The large floating population also is barred out because men having no permanent address will hesitate to sign pledge cards, not knowing how and where they will be able to make the monthly payments.

The schedule calls for contributions of \$1 a month for 12 months from per-

MRS. CATT WILL SPEAK IN BOSTON

President of National American Woman Suffrage Association to Attend State Convention

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, is to speak at the patriotic rally to be held at the Boston Opera House on Saturday evening (not Sunday as

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Enlarging the Small Apartment

"Two rooms and a bath! I'd had hopes of a kitchenette, and sleeping room for at least three people," sighed a certain busy woman, as she signed the lease. "I can't send my sisters to a hotel, when they come to visit me, neither can I hang them on a convenient hook; yet this seems the only possible apartment for me this season."

The apartment in question had a fairly good-sized living room, a bedroom that was quite large enough for one small single bed, a desk and dresser, and two closets, one beside the front door and the other opening into the bedroom. Since the walls had no elastic qualities, it seemed impossible to make any more space than there was at first sight.

Yet, when the sisters arrived for their promised visit, just after the new apartment was ready for inspection, there was a full-grown kitchenette at their disposal as well as comfortable sleeping quarters.

The kitchenette was nothing short of an inspiration, and consisted of a kitchen cabinet and a wall socket, a concession to the electric stoves on which all the cooking was done. The new owner had found a kitchen cabinet which would just fit into the rather small closet, and which contained all her cooking utensils and dishes, her china and silver, and all the food which did not have to be kept in a refrigerator. Wires had been brought in from the nearest wall socket, and were attached to two electric stoves, one of which had an oven. The cabinet had a zinc top, so that, when the stoves were hot or when hot pans had to be set down suddenly, there was no difficulty.

The refrigerator was one of the small ones designed for use in nurseries, and was kept on a shelf built out of the bathroom window. There was an additional refrigerator for winter use, a window box in one of the living-room windows, behind whose little trees bottles of cream were accustomed to conceal themselves.

But giving up one of the closets meant that there was less room in which to hang clothing, and a great deal of closet space was needed. Consequently, the mistress of the apartment fell back on an especially large wardrobe trunk, which, when closed, would fit into a corner of the bedroom, and would hold as much as a large closet.

There was a single bed in the bedroom, and two couches were placed in the living room. Those couches had been especially made, being quite wide and low, so that they made excellent beds. But the question of what to do with the bedclothes was a puzzling one, until there came the thought of window seats.

The windows were so placed that each one was in a sort of small niche, admirably planned for the making of window seats. So a seat was built in each of these windows, by the simple process of nailing cleats against the wooden side of the niche, and placing a board across these. In similar fashion, a shelf was built beneath each of the window seats. At an upholsterer's, cushions were made for the window seats, tiny springs such as are used for automobile cushions being used, and these cushions were covered with material matching the curtains and the pillows that were used on the couches. The cushion covers were arranged so that they hung down over the shelves, beneath the window seats, and on these shelves the bedclothes were kept during the daytime.

It was found that much space was saved by removing the doors leading from the bedroom into the closet and bathroom, and using curtains in their

places. Shelves for shoes were placed under the bedroom window seat, and the household linen was kept in a drawer of the kitchen cabinet.

Since there was danger of making the living room seem too full of furniture, if bookcases were added to the other articles of furniture, bookshelves were built in wherever there was a jog in the wall large enough to accommodate them. At either side of the fireplace, there were spaces large enough for shelves where half a dozen books could be placed. In one corner four such shelves were built, four feet apart, and a seat placed between them, with a small drop light placed on top of each set of shelves. Since the room was not an especially large one, overhead lights were rarely used, but there were drop lights everywhere: on a tip table, beside one of the couches; on a small gate-leg table, at the head of the other couch; and on the big, old-fashioned desk that stood against the wall.

For the Woman in War Service

Women's uniforms for war service are getting to be almost as conspicuous on the streets of a large city as are those of men, though, to be sure, they have by no means attained the variety of styles which appear in the masculine apparel. One recent style among them, however, is the official uniform adopted by the American women canteen workers, in the Young Men's Christian Association huts in France. Work over there in the canteens is much too vigorous to permit of frills and flounces, or even of the ordinary garb of civilian life, they say. So a new style has been worked out which, though most utilitarian, is trim and smart as one could ask. This uniform consists of the following articles: One gray whipcord coat and skirt, one hat of blue or gray cloth—and the shape is a smart one—two shirt waists, blue or white flannel, one blue necktie, one blue woolen muffler, one brassard, four canteen overall aprons and two caps.

Since the association which is sending these women across the seas has taken over the entire canteen work for the army in France, hundreds of new canteens will soon be opened there and scores of American women, paying their own expenses and dispensing with many comforts formerly considered essentials, will, in these trim, simple uniforms, join their French and English sisters in doing their share to help along the war for democracy.

Southern Corn Meal Muffins

Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until light and add to them 1 cup of sour milk, 1 cup of white corn meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt and 2 level teaspoons of baking powder sifted with the meal and flour. Grease the pans well and heat them and, when they and the oven are hot, add $\frac{1}{4}$ level teaspoon of soda dissolved in lukewarm water to the batter; beat vigorously and rapidly, and then fold in the stiffly whipped whites of 2 eggs. Bake in a hot oven.

One Way to Remove Wrinkles

One of the simplest and easiest ways to remove wrinkles from a gown or suit, whether it be of a woolen fabric or of velvet, velveteen or corduroy, is to hang it up in the bathroom, some evening while the hot water is being run for a bath, shutting the door and letting the wrinkled garment hang in the steam.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

It isn't necessary to give up flowers, just because emphasis is being laid this year on the growing of vegetables. If the garden is so small that there is no room for flower beds, there is no reason why flowers should not be grown among the vegetables. Indeed, some of the vegetables themselves have flowers which are pretty enough to entitle them to a place in the front yard.

Many persons make a practice of growing scarlet runner beans for their blossoms alone, not realizing that the beans themselves are highly nutritious and palatable. If there is a fence around the vegetable garden, it may be beautified by growing scarlet runner beans, on strings, down its entire length. Following the blossoms, there will be a big crop of beans.

Then there is the sugar pea, a delectable vegetable, the blossom of which rivals the sweet pea, although it is without fragrance. The sugar pea is eaten, pod and all, being broken into bits like the string bean. Although no great amount should be grown, one row of the sugar pea will prove an interesting and attractive novelty.

Okra and Martynias both have handsome flowers, and so does the chicory. Indeed, few brighter blue flowers can be found than those of the wild chicory, growing by the roadside. Wild chicory has the same blossom, and is grown in the garden during the summer, to be forced in the cellar when winter comes. It makes a delicious salad. It is true that the plants do not flower the first year, but it is a simple matter to allow a few to remain over the winter.

Jerusalem artichokes have considerable food value, and many persons grow them. They have bright yellow flowers, which make a handsome show, almost equaling those of the sunflower, which is worth growing to supply food for the poultry.

Few people are familiar with the blossoms of such vegetables as parsnips, salsify, and other root crops, as

they do not flower until the second year. If the advice given this spring, to set out a few of the roots left in the cellar, has been followed, the flowers will be seen this summer. Then seed will be set, and can be saved for next year.

But little space in the garden will be required to grow some flowers solely for their blossoms. Gladoli, for example, may be planted all along the side of the garden to make a flower border. The tubers or corms may also be grown between rows of potatoes, or planted where the early peas come out. The gladoli will flower in July. Many gardeners make a practice of planting bulbs at intervals, beginning in May, so as to have a constant succession of blooming spikes to cut for decorating the house. When grown in long rows, gladoli can be cultivated just like potatoes. The bulbs should be set about a foot apart, and from four to six inches deep, according to their size. Deep planting will do away with the necessity of staking the stalks. Altogether, the gladoli is one of the best flowers to grow, when one has but little space available, especially if blossoms for cutting are desired.

Some of the dahlias can be grown in the same way, making an excellent border at the rear of the vegetable garden. Aster plants can be purchased now, and few flowers are more popular. Aster may be set out along the walks or at the base of the house.

Then there are always such accommodating annuals as the nasturtium and the morning glory, which can be grown on porches or over the fence, or allowed to ramble over logs and stumps. The nasturtium has the special advantage of making an excellent cut flower, lasting well in water. Of late years, it has been badly infested with plant lice, a fact which has proved discouraging to some gardeners; but, these insects are easily kept away by the use of a nicotine preparation, such as can be obtained at any seed store.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Cotton Frock

LONDON, England.—The appearance of each year, of the first cotton frock is always an occasion for rejoicing, as it means that summer is really here. This sketch shows a dainty dress of china blue cambric, printed with a little white square, with a black dot in the center. The waistcoat, collar and cuffs are of plain white cambric, edged with a tiny

cluny edging. Although the skirt has three flounces, they do not flare at all, but are scantly gathered and hang straight, keeping the silhouette narrow. This design would be equally suitable for some of the stouter washing materials, such as print, gingham or zephyr and, for these, it would be smart to have a white pique waistcoat, collar and cuffs.

All About Sealing Wax

It all began with one woman's need of a new box for her dressing table. She wanted something quite distinctive and rather inexpensive, and was not at all averse to making it herself. When rummaging through a closet, she came upon a prettily shaped cardboard box, so she went forth at once to see what the shop had to offer in the way of interesting decorations which could be adapted to her needs.

In a big store, devoted to paper decorations, she found what she wanted, for one of its windows was filled with vases, bowls and boxes decorated with sealing wax; and, within the shop, a woman was making sealing-wax beads, explaining the work as she went along. The visitor

promptly established herself for the afternoon, and finally went home at dinner time bearing a great box of sealing wax, an alcohol lamp, a set of tools and some far-reaching plans, these last all her own.

The secret of successful work with sealing wax is heat. The wax must be very hot, when it is used; not hot enough to run, unless one is blending colors, but hot enough to manipulate easily. It should be heated over an alcohol lamp, unless there is no objection to its being slightly blackened.

To make flowers, one needs a few small, sharp-pointed tools with which to shape the leaves. It is best to begin with some simple flower, such as a daisy, although the dainty little roses are not difficult to make. If one is not an artist, it is well to draw the flower which is to be made, sketching or tracing it lightly on the surface of the box or place card. Then heat the sealing wax, holding one end in the flame until it is soft enough, so that a small bit can be gouged out with the tool and placed on the surface to be decorated. The leaves of the flower should all be roughly daubed in this way, and then shaped with the heated tool until they have assumed the desired appearance.

One box, that was decorated in this way, had a dainty garland of green leaves and tiny pink roses, the petals of the roses being so shaped that they stood up in effective bas-relief. Another box was ornamented with butterflies, and still another with a conventional design in black and gold.

The flowers are somewhat more difficult to make than are less complicated things; beads, for example, are easily made. A hatpin or knitting needle is used, a piece of wax the approximate size of the bead being cut off, heated slightly, and pressed on the needle about an inch and a half from the end. The wax is then heated and shaped, the latter being accomplished by turning the needle slowly as the wax melts. To make a flat bead, press the bead gently against a smooth, flat surface, such as a glass table top or the flat back of a plate; it is thus flattened, the desired shape

A Movable Home for the Summer Season

Did you ever think, when the new green leaves were coming out in the springtime and the apple trees were bursting into fragrant beauty, what a delightful thing it would be to have a summer home that you could move about from place to place? To be sure, you may have a charming summer home, all ready and waiting for you in some lovely spot; but, as you motor, ride or tramp about the country, do you not sometimes wish that you could pick it up and move it bodily here for one season, there for another. Or, if you are a city dweller and depend upon hotels and boarding houses for your holiday homes, do you not sometimes long for "a lodge in some vast wilderness," as the poet puts it, though not necessarily the same wilderness always. There are so many beautiful places all over the world, where one might set up a home for a time and be happy. And, then, the next year, one might find a place that seemed even more lovely than the first—and so on, year after year.

Of course, one might build a camp or shack, but that is, as a rule, put up in such a way that one feels impelled to go to that selfsame spot from season to season. Again, there is the tent camp which may be carried about from place to place. Not everybody, however, enjoys tent life.

Why not buy a nice little portable house, which you can express here and there as easily as you can your trunks, and set it up in the beauty spot of your choice, beside river or lake or mountain stream? There is one solution of the question for those who would have a comfortable summer home, but have it in a different place from year to year. The portable house can be made into a comfortable summer home for those who love camp life, but desire their so-called "roughing" it to be of a fairly civilized type.

One finds these, not infrequently, in lonely out-of-the-way spots, with little houses, apparently built of canvas on "strong wooden frames"; the canvas, or whatever the material is that is used in the building, being waterproofed so that the summer rains may not penetrate within doors. The windows are well screened and also the doorways. The windows, too, at least some of them, may be of the wide variety which frame glorious views, without cutting them off abruptly, which is so often the case with small ones. Moreover, the canvas coverings of these window spaces may be pushed up until they appear to be extensions of the roof, and serve as shelters from the sun for those who sit beneath them out of doors.

These movable, or portable, houses sometimes have two or three or even five rooms, the partitions being some-

times curtains of canvas, which may be looped back or dropped down like curtains on the stage, again being more solidly built of composition board, or some such substance. So much camp furniture has been designed of late years that has all the qualifications of sturdiness, convenience, comfort and good looks, that one may fit up such a peripatetic traveling home, both conveniently and artistically, and yet pack the household furnishings easily and compactly when the season is over and it is time to store away the summer home until the next season's site is determined upon.

One such home, seen not long ago, was a most attractive little brown bungalow. It looked very small, from the outside, really not much larger than a good-sized playhouse, but within it seemed surprisingly spacious. There was a good-sized round wooden table and several chairs of what is known as rustic furniture, the arms and legs and some other parts being composed of sections of small branches or branches with the bark left on. A bookcase of the knock-down variety stood under one window, offering a low, broad top as a receptacle for all sorts of things, from workbaskets and knitting bags to tennis racquets or boxing gloves. Under another broad window was a long wicker couch. Everywhere were cushions scattered about—that is, everywhere that one might want them, on chairs and couches—with still more of them heaped in a corner ready for outdoor use under the pine trees or in the canoe. They were covered with stout cotton or linen fabrics in woodsy browns and reds and greens. There were some, too, made of tea matting, put together with pipings of gay colored cotton. These were stuffed with shaved cork and were used, as a rule, in the canoes as, if knocked overboard, they would float instead of sink.

At one side of the room was a small round stove, and beside it a generous sized woodbasket. The stovepipe went up through an aperture in the roof, being fitted so closely and carefully that there was no room for leakage on rainy days; it ended in a miniature chimney which worked very satisfactorily.

On the pine floor, neatly finished with a waterproof variety of varnish, were two or three gay Indian rugs, gathered up on various camping trips in the wilds, and on the walls were water-color sketches contributed by artist members of the family and friends. It was, indeed, an attractive

summer home, this comfortable little house which, as its owner explained, could be folded up "like an Arab's tent," when she chose to fit away; and all the contents of which—that is, the household furnishings—could also be so compactly and expeditiously packed that setting up the home for the summer in any chosen spot was not a difficult thing, like moving, but rather a joyous occasion in which the whole family participated with delight.

Sport Hats in Modern Styles

Decidedly modern are the new sport hats, shown in one Fifth Avenue shop in New York, for they are as vivid in color as one could ask, as gay as a full-blown garden. The hats themselves are of plain straw, smoothly woven and, chiefly, broad-brimmed enough to come under the appellation of shade hats. The straw is usually of natural or neutral tones as to the background; it is the decoration that is so different. For instance, one not very large hat has graceful sprays of purple wisteria, drooping over the crown and down upon the brim. Another, with a half-inch border of black painted around the edge of the brim, has a band of black about the same width painted ribbon-like around the base of the crown; over and above that, and spreading out upon the brim, are clusters of many-colored fruits.

Various flowers, daisies, poppies and other favorites, adorn more of the hats, and one even has a rural scene depicted upon it, a little country house with fields and gardens, all in black and extending around the crown. Knitting basket-bags to match were also most alluring and, altogether, they furnish quite a supply of new ideas to the woman who is skillful in handling paints and brushes, and who might like to adorn a variety of simple hats to accompany her summer gowns.

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NEEDED PLANTING
DONE BY FARMERS

All Depends Now, Says Agricultural Department Official, Upon Sufficient Help Being Given in Harvesting

(Other articles dealing with the work of the Department of Agriculture appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 15, 17, 18 and 21.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the very beginning of America's participation in the war, the Department of Agriculture, in outlining the problems involved in the war program of increased food production, called attention to the likelihood of the farm labor situation which has since developed—and which in some quarters has been discussed as though it was an unexpected development of the war, and as though it resulted solely from calls of men from farms for military service.

Each of these thoughts is incorrect. Thoughtful men who follow agricultural affairs have anticipated that, as a result of the general upsetting of the man-power equilibrium, so to speak, there would be a period of readjustment to new conditions during which time the number of men seeking farm employment would be insufficient for the farm labor needs of the country. That exact condition has developed. It exists now. As to the cause: The selective service calls have taken a very small percentage of men from farms, in comparison with the number of men who have left the farms to go to work for higher wages in city industries and manufacturing plants. The drift from farm to city work and the appeal of higher wages in other industries constitute the outstanding cause of the present condition.

If the Department of Agriculture foresaw this, why wasn't it prevented? Some people have asked. The question really needs no answer. The government cannot compel Bill Jones to remain on a farm in Adams County, Indiana, if he chooses to go to Indianapolis and get a job in a machine shop. The government can appeal to him to remain on the farm, but it cannot force him to do so—and if that power existed, he would be an unwilling worker and consequently an ineffective one. It was proposed in some quarters that farmers as a class be given a blanket exemption from military service, but no body of the government ever considered seriously that proposal—and farmers themselves resented it very much. While bona fide farm workers have been given deferred classifications as far as possible, and while the military authorities have sought to conserve the farm labor supply, the fact remains that a general exemption of any class would be wholly inconsistent with a democratic war program.

To meet the farm labor situation the Department of Agriculture began simultaneously two general lines of action, each of which has been continued vigorously and persistently last year and this year. To cause farmers

and town people to face unpleasant facts—to understand that despite all that the government will be able to do, an abundant supply of skilled and permanent farm help will not be available; that, from patriotic as well as selfish motives, it behoves the farmer to use emergency help, town volunteers, high school boys, etc.; that it will be necessary for towns to force all to go to work, to forego surplus servants and non-essential workers, to call for volunteers for farm work, to close stores and business offices, if necessary, during rush crop periods, and to supply all available man-power to farms in the county or community for such time as local conditions may require.

To create farm labor organization of nation-wide scope, functioning by states and sub-divisions of states; to keep in constant touch with the exact farm labor needs of the various parts of the country and to see that transient labor, when available, is shifted from one section to another, as the seasons advance. In this work the United States Department of Labor has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture appointed a farm help specialist for each state. These men have worked with the State Councils of Defense, extension departments of the State Agricultural Colleges and other state bodies. The county agents of the Department of Agriculture formed a nucleus for effective state organizations and were of much assistance in conducting surveys to determine the probable labor needs of the farmers. While the Department of Agriculture was effecting this organization, the Department of Labor was increasing its field offices. New employment branches were opened in many parts of the country. The two departments, through these respective agencies, are able to know how much farm help is needed here and there and yonder, how much will probably be needed at given periods—and where there is a supply of labor that can be moved, and how much there is of it.

And yet the fundamental fact remains that after the government does all it can do to supply farm labor, there will not be a sufficient supply for emergency needs unless in every community man-power from the towns and cities is applied to the adjacent agricultural territory during the rush seasons. Constantly the Department of Agriculture has iterated and reiterated this need, and for months has conducted a persistent campaign, under the direction of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence Ousley, to the end that in every town and county a local organization be created to enlist town volunteers and get them to near-by farms as needed. This campaign has borne much fruit. In almost every state idlers are being forced to go to work. In many counties of every state the people are thoroughly aroused to an appreciation of the importance of the farm labor situation, town men qualified for the service are going to work on farms or are prepared to go when called by the local committee, and farmers, realizing the peculiar necessities of the day, are willingly making the best of the situation.

"Since the government cannot create labor nor coerce it," said Assistant Secretary Ousley in discussing

this matter, "it becomes a duty of both patriotism and self-interest for the towns adjacent to agricultural regions to utilize to the fullest possible extent their man-power in aid of agriculture. Careful study of the whole labor situation throughout the United States convinces me that the farmers have planted or will plant all the acreage necessary to yield a sufficient supply of food, but if the communities which are dependent upon the farmer for their prosperity do not come to his aid he will not be able to do what he is willing to do, and the consequence will be not only embarrassing to the nation but hurtful to the community."

In many places the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs responded to the Department's message, canvassed the towns and secured enough volunteers to insure a sufficient emergency farm labor supply for that section. In other places the mayors, or other officials, or the bankers, or some organization such as the Rotary Club, or the County Agent, or a group of public spirited men became enthusiastic over the Department's appeal and called mass meetings, created special committees and undertook a local solution of the local farm labor problem. By carefully planned systems of distribution, the Department has reached organizations of farmers and business men in every State and in practically every county in every State, and in most instances the response has been prompt and enthusiastic and there has resulted in that locality an organization and a spirit to meet the situation.

At present the Department is engaged in what may be described as a "follow-up" of the campaign by which this situation has been aroused all over the nation. In some of the states special assistants are now being given the Farm Help Specialist—eleven have just been appointed in Illinois, for instance, to cover the field carefully and in sections where the local machinery for getting the town people to the farm is not adequate to secure at once a local committee of capable business executives for handling it, or, in such other way as local conditions may require, to get the plan to work. The willingness to work on farms has been created; in many sections there is an efficient plan for converting that willingness into practice; where there isn't such a plan, one is being effected.

"Do you mean to say that your company subscribed for \$50,000 of Liberty bonds in order that more than 100,000,000 bushels of grain might continue to be consumed each year, not by the boys abroad, not by our workmen at home, but by your breweries?

"Do you mean to say that your

OPEN LETTER TO A
CHICAGO BREWER

Prohibitionist Leader Criticizes a Reference the Beer Manufacturer Made to the Stand Taken by President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The statement of one of Chicago's leading brewers that he held investment in Liberty bonds "timely and commendable" not only as patriotic duty, "but also in recognition of the firm stand that our President took upon the wet and dry issue," has brought an outspoken open letter to the brewer from the chairman of the Prohibition Party. Virgil G. Henshaw, leader of the Prohibitionists, addressed the following communication to Adam Ortseifen, president of both the McAvoy Brewing Company and Wacker & Birk Brewing & Maltling Company of this city:

"My dear Mr. Ortseifen: I see that the brewer's journal entitled The Brewer and Malster, in the March 15, 1918, edition, page 63, quotes you as saying: 'The purchase by our companies of \$50,000 worth of Liberty bonds was not only a patriotic duty, but done also in recognition of the firm stand that our President took upon the wet and dry issue, and as it is today in his hands to permit or prohibit the sale of beer, I hold the investment timely and commendable.'

"When I first heard these words, I could not believe my own eyes. I have had the magazine in my possession now for two months, being unable to understand how you could make such an utterance in this time of world war and threatened catastrophe.

"Your frank and virtual admission that your patriotism is dependent in a large degree upon the protection afforded your damnable business, a business which is contributing more to the wastage of food and dissipation of man-power, at a time when both food and man-power are at such a premium, than all other causes combined, is most startling.

"Do you mean to say that your

company subscribed for \$50,000 of Liberty bonds in order that more than 100,000,000 bushels of grain might continue to be consumed each year, not by the boys abroad, not by our workmen at home, but by your breweries?

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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

RAILROAD CONTROL

RAILROAD BONDS WITH BIG YIELDS

Low-Priced Issues Make the Greatest Advance in the Recent Upward Movement—Government Control a Factor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the recent upward movement in the price of corporation bonds, second-class and low-priced railroad issues made the largest advance. The strength in these issues is a reflection of confidence that investors have developed in railroad issues since the government took control of the companies, carrying with it assurances that bond interest would be paid during the war and for 21 months thereafter.

Many students of finance predict that when the railroads are returned to private control they will be in better condition financially and physically, and that many of the economies put into effect by the government will be made permanent.

Much buying of railroad bonds lately came from investment institutions, which heretofore have steadfastly refused to buy second-class rails. They have now changed their opinion because of government control and now regard many of these issues as sound investments.

There has also been extensive speculation in some of the income issues which are paying interest regularly and, although they have had a good advance in price recently, several still sell at figures to return an unusually large yield. For instance, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico income is selling around 45% to return 12.14 per cent, while St. Louis-San Francisco mortgage income is return more than 11 per cent on their present price.

Hudson & Manhattan first and refund 55 have made the greatest advance this year, 11% points, and still produce a large yield, 8.46 per cent, selling around 60. The sharp rise in this issue followed the announcement that the government had taken control of this property.

Below are given some second-grade and low-priced rails, with their low prices for the year, closing May 18, advanced from the lows and yield at the last price:

	Low May 18		Adv Yld	
Ch Gt West 4s 1969...54	59%	5%	6.99	
Ch M & St P ref 4%...54	59%	5%	6.99	
Ch R I & P ref 4%...54	64%	68%	4	6.54
Ch R I & P ref 4%...54	62%	67%	5%	7.44
Col & So ref 4% 1935-66	72	6	7.44	
Den & Rio Gr cons 4%...68	71	3	7.45	
Erie ex ser A 1933-52	48%	5%	8.36	
Hud & Man 1st & ref 4%...68	72	6	8.46	
Iowa Pac 4s 1935-47	60	11%	8.46	
Iowa Pac ref 4s 1931-40%	44%	4%	8.16	
Iowa Pac gen 4s 1925-55%	58%	3%	6.85	
N O Tex & M 5s 1935...40	46%	6%	12.14	
N Y Westchester & B 4% 1946...45	51	6	9.34	
N Y N & Hartford 4s 1940...58	83%	5	6.93	
Prisco adj 6s 1933...60	65%	5%	9.15	
Prisco inc 6s 1960...44	50%	6%	11.26	
Prisco p 1 ser A 4s 1939...55%	59%	4	7.29	
St P & K City 1st 4%...59	69	10	7.31	
I L Ark & L 1st 4%...62	65	3	8.54	
S & W SW con 4s 1932-57	61	4	8.84	
Stb & A L adj 5s 1949-49	53%	4%	9.66	
Stb & A L adj 5s 1949-49	75%	80	4%	6.58
S & Ry gen 4s 1936...69	62%	3%	6.73	

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

BOSTON, Mass.—The following named securities were sold at public auction today:

	Today sale	
10 U S Worsted 1st pfds...99	99	90
30 Continental Mills...90	80	
5 Shaw Stocking pfds...76	76	25
50 New York Wool pfds...45	45	
10 Greenfield Tap & Die pfds...101%	101%	
15 Gray & Davis pfds...90	90	
25 Gray & Davis com...17%	18	
15 Ass'd Simmons H'dwe pfds 94	94	
10 Nashawau Mills...117	115%	
5 Fourth Atlantic B'fst 227	200%	
20 Old Colony Trust...238	241%	
30 Washington Mills...117	115%	
10 Arlington Mills...125%	128	
2 Ludlow Mfg...131%	125	
2 Newport & Fall Ry St Ry 85	103	
2 Peterboro RR...60	75	
10 Hemenway Chambers pfds 20	60	
5 Merrimac Chemical...99%	97%	
10 North Star Mines...8%	11	
5 Cordis Mills...126%	125	

EXPRESS COMPANY MERGER PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of the express companies are in daily conference with government officials at Washington regarding the proposed merger of the larger companies. It is expected that a final decision will be reached the latter part of the week, when it will be made public, together with the detailed methods of operation.

It is not anticipated that the government will take over the physical properties, earnings and general management of these companies but that it will permit them to amalgamate into one company, to act as its agent, accepting the government's dictation as to cargo to be carried, routes to be used and matters generally affecting express carriage, so that they may obtain the greatest efficiency in the movement of goods during the war.

MONEY FOR ALLIES IS SPENT HERE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practically all money advanced to the allies since the war began has been expended in the United States. The Treasury simply places the money advanced in bank as the credits are called upon, but has assurances that all of it is expended here for foodstuffs and munitions. The credits advanced to

BOSTON WOOL TRADE REVIEWED

UNCERTAINTY IN REGARD TO GOVERNMENT'S COURSE REMOVED ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEFINITE REGULATIONS AS TO PRICES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The uncertainty which has pervaded the Boston wool trade for some time was relieved somewhat when definite regulations were received from Washington Tuesday, announcing that July 30, 1917, prices on the scoured basis are to stand and the government is to have the prior right to the 1918 clip, or any portion of it required, at the prices fixed by the War Industries Board. The remainder of the clip will be distributed by the same board for civilian purposes.

Approved dealers will handle the clip at approved centers. The former include those authorized by the same board as above to handle the wool who are now located in distributing centers, and who buy either from growers or direct from agents or from country merchants, as well as authorized dealers in the wool-growing districts, who buy direct from growers and then resell or consign to the above-mentioned dealers in distributing centers.

The fleece wool should be considered those east of the Mississippi River, and those of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and other districts where the same general conditions prevail. All the wool that is at present listed as fleece wool should be designated as territory wool.

The mills may buy only at approved centers and with government consent, with the exception of mills that are near the wool-growing centers and not near the designated centers. These latter may have permits to buy locally upon application to the wool division of the War Industries Board.

Growers may consign their wools through their banker or merchant, if they wish, and these agencies will receive a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. The growers' interest rate is to be as, in previous years, 6 per cent per annum.

In the distributing centers, growers will not pay the commission for the handling of the wools, but instead it will be added to the selling price paid by the buyer to the dealer. Three and one-half per cent is to be the rate on graded wools and 3 per cent on ungraded lots, if sold in the original bags.

Growers will also be allowed to pool their clips if they wish, but not in less than 16,000-pound lots or car-loads, consigning to any approved dealer or center, eliminating middleman charges as far as possible by dealing with country agents.

Dealers are urged to open and grade their wools as quickly as possible after their arrival. Prices will then be fixed on them by the government valuation committee.

In addition to the foregoing, the following letter has been received relative to imported wools:

"Abraham Koshland, president, Boston Wool Trade Association, Summer Street, Boston, Mass."

"The acting quartermaster-general has written Charles J. Nichols, the Wool Administrator, as follows: 'The War Industries Board having now fixed the price of wool in the United States, it is thought advisable that the quartermaster corps shall hereafter exercise the import option on all wool imported into the United States, except that in accordance with letter of April 1 from the acting quartermaster-general to yourself, he will not exercise the option on wools grading above fifty sixes bought prior to the date hereof. Please distribute this information promptly to all importers and manufacturers interested.'

(Signed)

"WOOL TOP AND YARN BR." The above facts were welcomed by the trade in general, as giving them a very definite basis to work on. Possessing these facts, they will be much better able to cooperate with government interests.

England has arranged to pay 10 per cent more than last year for the new English and Welsh clip wools. The growers petitioned for a 75 per cent increase over values prevailing before the war.

UNITED STATES SUGAR USE HIGH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite wartime retrenchment and shortages, sugar consumed in the United States during the first year of the war, April, 1917, to April, 1918, amounted to 4,109,291 tons, or more than the combined consumption of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Canada, according to statistics made public by the Food Administration.

The present wholesale price of refined sugar in this country was stated to be \$7.30 a hundred pounds, in comparison with \$8.07 per hundred in Canada, \$12.59 in the United Kingdom, \$12.28 in France and \$26.30 in Italy.

SOUTH END TRANSACTION

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a block of frame houses owned by David Kozodoy, located at 83 to 87 Northampton Street, South End. There is a land area of 4402 square feet valued at \$6000, and the total assessment amounts to \$7700. Simon Cabelinsky is the buyer.

WASHINGTON STREET LEASE

W. New York Waist House, Inc., has leased for a term of years from Charles S. Spitz of Boston the store and basement at 449 Washington Street, and will occupy the premises upon completion of extensive alterations. Whitecomb & Company represented the lessor, and Joseph P. Day of New York the lessee.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918 1917

Exchanges \$46,464,178 \$40,354,923

Balances 7,198,680 6,461,193

The Boston Sub-Treasury's credit balance today is \$827,509.

BOSTON & MAINE'S BETTERMENT AIDS

MANY MILLIONS OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS WILL BE SPENT FOR ROLLING STOCK AND TRACK WORK

BOSTON, Mass.—In order that the Boston & Maine Railroad may be better prepared along transportation lines, James H. Hustis, temporary receiver, is formulating plans for the expenditure of \$28,000,000 to be allowed the road under government control.

About one-half of the sum will be used for equipment. The company will buy freight cars, switching engines, coal cars, box cars, stock cars, cabooses, refrigerator cars, baggage cars, postal cars and milk cars and locomotives. As this is all a part of the government program for the railroads, the railroad will have the assistance of the government in getting this equipment as speedily as possible.

The other half of the \$28,000,000 will be used to enlarge freight yards, lay new tracks, strengthen the lines and expand the repair shops. About \$4,000,000 will be spent in the yards, about \$3,000,000 on the locomotive terminals and about \$4,000,000 on the bridges, at least \$1,500,000 on sidings, second tracks and third tracks and about \$2,500,000 on rails and track material.

A third track will be built along the Fitchburg Railroad, which now hauls 40 per cent of the loaded freight car movement of the Boston & Maine system. The Stony Brook branch, running between Lowell and Ayer, will be double tracked. A second track will also be laid on the Portland division between Cummings and North Berwick. There will be important repair-shop extensions in Concord, N. H., Fitchburg and Billerica. Freight-yard extensions will be built at Rutherford, Lowell, Haverhill, Mechanicsville and Lawrence.

Locomotive terminals slated for expansion are those at East Deerfield and Lowell, in Massachusetts, and Concord and Dover, in New Hampshire.

There are many other plans on a smaller scale, but these are the big things. They mean that the Boston & Maine will be better able to keep New England supplied with coal next winter than it was last winter, and it will serve the industries better in other respects.

OIL PRICE ADVANCES ARE NOT IN FAVOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warning that the government "will not at this time view with approval any further advance in the price of crude oil" has been sent to oil producers by Mark L. Requa, director of the Fuel Administration's oil division, through A. C. Bedford of New York, chairman of the petroleum war service committee.

Director Requa, in a letter to Mr. Bedford, made public tonight, said he had been informed that in some localities there is a disposition by oil producers to withhold production in anticipation of increased prices either in the form of an increase in the posted price or the amount of the bonus, and added:

"In many lines bidding up the price will not produce a single additional pound of material. Such price advances cannot be permitted by the government if we are to eliminate profiteering and maintain fair and reasonable prices."

"Will you therefore, make it plain to the producers of oil that the oil division believes there is no justification for an advance in the price of crude oil division in an endeavor to maintain existing prices as maximum prices?"

IMPROVEMENTS FOR NEW YORK CENTRAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Improvements and equipment purchases authorized by Director-General McAdoo for the New York Central to a total of \$70,672,055, include the following:

Equipment already ordered \$12,132,442; equipment necessary in 1918, \$20,035,950; improvements—including works under way—\$32,428,693; extensions \$75,000; total, \$70,672,055.

Roads controlled by the New York Central not included in above are authorized to expend \$92,300,000 for improvements and equipment, making a total of approximately \$163,000,000 for the New York Central system as a whole.

The Pennsylvania system is authorized to spend \$118,000,000 and Baltimore & Ohio more than \$44,000,000. Expenditures authorized run about \$12,500 a mile for the New York Central system, \$9500 a mile for the Pennsylvania system, close to \$10,000 a mile for Baltimore & Ohio, \$3800 a mile for Union Pacific, \$5300 for Southern Pacific and \$3700 for Atchison.

General average for the country is approximately \$3500 a mile.

GALENA SIGNAL OIL'S NEW STOCK

FRANKLIN, Pa.—Stockholders at a special meeting approved the proposed increase in common stock from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and the creation of a new class of preferred stock to the amount of \$8,000,000, par value \$100 each.

Other proposals as outlined in a statement by President Miller were also approved. The proposal to change the name of the company to Galena Oil Company was withdrawn and not submitted to stockholders.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

PROGRESS OF LABOR IN UNITED STATES

"History of Labor in the United States." By John E. Commons and Others. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1918. 2 vols. Price, \$6.50 per set.

When in 1886, a professor of economics in Johns Hopkins University, Professor R. T. Ely published a pioneer book called, "The Labor Movement in America," he said in the preface: "I offer this book merely as a sketch which will, I trust, some day be followed by a work worthy of the title—'History of Labor in the New World.'" Professor Ely proceeded to collect data for such a book, and he continued to train persons competent to write it, and among them was Prof. Commons. From the collection of Professor Ely—since 1892 a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin—and the archives of the Wisconsin Historical Society, of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, of the Cesar Library in Chicago, and of the pioneer leaders of the labor movement, Professor Commons and six trained students of social history have now produced a work long desired by many persons at home and abroad. A more competent and fairer historian than Professor Commons could not have been found, for his work as editor of "The Documentary History of American Industrial Society," and his original contributions in "Trades Unionism and Labor Problems," "Races and Immigrants in America," and "Principles of Labor Legislation" have proved his competency; and his experience as a member of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, and as member of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations have trained him in weighing facts and appraising men.

When the composite outcome of the seven authors' research and interpretation is carefully studied, it will be seen, as Prof. H. W. Farnham of Yale University points out in a foreword, that it is not primarily a history of labor organizations or a history of the technical application of labor to processes of production. They are put in the background, not the foreground. What has been done is the writing of a narrative, lavishly buttressed with notes and detailed references to authorities, which relates labor to the social and political forces of the land, from colonial and national beginnings down to 1912, let us say. Conditions which have created "movements," philosophies, whether native or imported, which have been taught, modified, accepted or spurned, and men—whether artisans or "intellectuals"—who have been major personalities in the evolution of the "movement," are described in an objective and non-partisan way. Variations between the course of events in America and Europe, as each group has met similar conditions or theories, are made apparent, as, for instance, the mollifying effect in the United States of the vast area of free land and the early ceding of the right of manhood suffrage to the ascension of political, if not industrial, democracy.

The interrelations of politics and class warfare are candidly described, with illuminating effect especially on the Federalist and Whig protectors of property on exploiters of labor and on obstructionists to the workers who were asking for a work day that allowed some chance for daylight leisure. The conservative part that the judiciary, state and national, has played in its interpretation of law defining conspiracy and the rights of labor to organize, is graphically told in a way to make understandable the far-spread and deeply rooted distrust of the judiciary that exists in the American labor world, and that, relatively speaking, is more intense now than during earlier stages of national history. The record serves but to make the brighter the liberal decree of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw of Massachusetts in 1842, in which the legal standing of trades unions was affirmed in a way seldom later successfully challenged.

One cannot make his way leisurely through these two volumes without coming to see how few were the men of "light and leading" in politics, practice of the law, preaching of religion, writing of literature and conquest of fortunes made either in trade, manufacturing or exploitation of the natural resources of the land, who had any intelligent or sympathetic understanding of the labor movement in its earliest stages and down to the last decades of the last century. Scrutiny of the index will reveal very few names prominent in any "general" history of the nation. And they were mostly New Englanders of a special era, when a certain kind of transcendental humanitarianism captured some of the choler spirits, leading some of them into a highly refined type of anarchism and others into "associationism," but never actually bringing them into direct contact with the toiling workers of the cities and towns. Prior to the appearance of this group, the American labor movement had evolved without aid from the "intellectuals"; and with their disappearance, the worker was left pretty much to himself for help until the new type of "intellectual" began to appear, the trained "social worker" and the student of sociology and social evolution. The result of this alliance is in part disclosed by this method, aims and achievements of this book, coming, as it does, from a teacher and from students in a democratically governed state university.

For the student of socialism, whether of the La Salle or Marxian type, and the effect it has had on American trades-unionism and for the person, who, today, for obvious reasons, wishes to study a phase of migration of German persons and ideas to the United States, there is

nothing extant comparable with this book as a guide to sources of information and as an interpreter of the main facts.

OUTCOME OF GERMAN INTRIGUE IN TURKEY

"Crescent and Iron Cross," by E. F. Benson. New York: George H. Doran Company. Price, \$1.25.

Although much may be forgiven in dealing with the question which forms the subject of Mr. Benson's book, it must be admitted that the extreme vigor of his language, in certain places, detracts from, rather than adds to, its forcefulness. When, however, this has been said, all that is necessary has been said in the matter of fault-finding, for Mr. Benson abundantly succeeds in doing what he evidently set out to do, namely, to show how completely Turkey has fallen under the yoke of Germany. The book is well worked out. Thus, in the first chapter, entitled "The Theory of the Old Turks," one gets a vivid picture of the old Turkey as it was known to exist in the days before the advent of the Young Turk. In this chapter, the point is well brought out how Abdul Hamid reversed the policy of former sultans who had aimed at strengthening the Ottoman influence throughout their empires by pressing into their service the manhood of their subject people. Abdul Hamid rather strove to render the Ottoman supreme by destroying this manhood, notably in the Bulgarian and the Armenian massacres.

The Iron Cross first appeared on the scene, in a notable visit which was paid by the Kaiser to Abdul Hamid shortly after the Armenian massacres of 1898; but it was under the Young Turk, after the revolution, and from the very beginning, that Mr. Benson sees most clearly the inauguration of the German régime. With considerable ability he traces the German hand right through, from the first Young Turk massacre of the Armenians at Adana, right down through to the terrible atrocities which characterized and still characterize the present war. He shows clearly enough that in these massacres Germany was something very much more than a looker-on.

In the two chapters, the "End of the Armenian Question" and the "Question of Syria and Palestine," Mr. Benson goes into his discussion in a spirit of remorseless realism. He does not bring forward any new facts. The story has already been told in all its simple horror in Blue Books and other official statements, but, coming as it does, it finds a rightful place in this narrative, and serves to strengthen the idea brought out in a later chapter, "Deutschland über Allah."

In the sixth chapter, which the author has entitled "Thy Kingdom is Divided," he takes as his postulate that there must be an end to Turkey as a European power, and he discusses with considerable insight the probable future of those people whose liberation from the Turkish tyranny the Allies are pledged to secure.

"The Turkey of the future," Mr. Benson says in conclusion, "is to be for the Turks; not for the persecuted Armenians, nor for the Arabs, nor for the Greeks, and assuredly it is not to be for the Prussians. While the war lasts, Germany may draw supplies from the fields; her artificial manures have enriched, and from the acres that her paper money has planted, but after that no more. Her Ottomanizing work will be over. Such development (and it is far from negligible) as she has done in Syria will be continued under French protection for the Arabs, such as she has done in Mesopotamia, under English protection; and such as she has done in Anatolia will be continued by the Turks, to drag them out of the utter insolvency that she has brought them to. Never before has a country so justly and so richly deserved the repudiation of a debt incurred by the confidence trick. Not a civilized government in the world would dream of enforcing payment . . ."

DONALD THOMPSON IN RUSSIA

"Donald Thompson in Russia." By Donald C. Thompson. The Century Company. New York. \$2.00 net.

The author of this book is a greater war photographer than war correspondent, hence the volume is invaluable for its pictures of the Russian revolution, writing of literature and conquest of fortunes made either in trade, manufacturing or exploitation of the natural resources of the land, who had any intelligent or sympathetic understanding of the labor movement in its earliest stages and down to the last decades of the last century. Scrutiny of the index will reveal very few names prominent in any "general" history of the nation. And they were mostly New Englanders of a special era, when a certain kind of transcendental humanitarianism captured some of the choler spirits, leading some of them into a highly refined type of anarchism and others into "associationism," but never actually bringing them into direct contact with the toiling workers of the cities and towns. Prior to the appearance of this group, the American labor movement had evolved without aid from the "intellectuals"; and with their disappearance, the worker was left pretty much to himself for help until the new type of "intellectual" began to appear, the trained "social worker" and the student of sociology and social evolution. The result of this alliance is in part disclosed by this method, aims and achievements of this book, coming, as it does, from a teacher and from students in a democratically governed state university.

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A LITERARY CAUSERIE

In his recently published "Political Portraits," Mr. Charles Whibley, who is rather the skillful advocate than the impartial biographer, has entered the lists with audacity and brilliance against Carlyle. It were unwise, however, to dismiss, as mere personal prejudice or political bias, the conclusion which he has arrived at with regard to what must always be of primary interest in viewing the work and influence of Carlyle, namely, his attitude toward Germany and France in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. Indeed, these will be found to tally, in many ways, with those formed some years ago by a writer of wholly different political tenets, a profound thinker and an impartial man of letters, Mr. John Morley, afterward Lord Morley of Blackburn.

The point of interest is, not whether Carlyle showed partiality for Germany and was hardly at any time just in his estimate of France, that will be generally admitted as indisputable; but why it was that this Scotsman, with a passionate desire for honesty and fair dealing, should, looking northward from the Rhine, have seen all things couleur de rose, and looking southward have proclaimed the reverse.

The foundation stone of that imposing edifice in honor of all things Teutonic, and more especially of the House of Prussia as represented by the Hohenzollern, to which Carlyle devoted so great a measure of his energy and eloquence, was the imperative necessity he felt for hero-worship. What interested him was primarily not events and the circumstances, swift or slow, which lead up to and are evolved from them, but the men who have been able to exact obedience or enforce submission through some dominant characteristic, such as the fanaticism of Mahomet, the savage tyranny of Danton, the military despotism of Napoleon, the autocracy of the Russian Tsar and the King of Prussia.

That "Might Is Right" and therefore must work for the well-being of the individual as of the state, was the text from which Carlyle preached, in viewing the affairs both of the Eighteenth Century and of his own. Nor did he seek to qualify his contention by explaining that by "might" he meant, not merely the forces of human will exercised with no nobler motive than the indulgence of personal or national greed. Indeed, he frequently conveys a quite contrary impression. "Rights, I will permit thee to call everywhere, correctly, articulated mights . . . All goes by wager of battle in this world and it is well understood, the measure of all worth . . . Strength, we may say, is Justice itself." And again elsewhere, "Clear undenial right, clear undeniable might, either of these once ascertained puts an end to battle."

As Professor Nichol, in his able book on Carlyle, has observed, while awake to the evil of human weakness, Carlyle was blind to the evil of human strength. "A nation," he declared, "that has not been governed by so-called tyrants, never came to much in the world." One of those statements, even were there examples to support it, must fall to pieces in the light of cool reason and considered judgment. What wonder that Carlyle's impious eye, wandering over Europe in search of a subject biographically worthy of his gigantic industry, enthusiasm, and dramatic energy, lighted upon Frederick the Great? And having selected the son for hero-worship, it was but one step further to include the father. Thus Carlyle is found approving to the point of enthusiasm certain despotic measures, "soft but strong and ever stronger to the needful pitch with mutinous spirits." The needful pitch in this approved incident, with the Burgomaster of Königsberg who did not see eye to eye with his royal master, was imprisonment for life, the soldiers, as Carlyle genially explains, having first barricaded the principal streets and brought cannon to bear upon them.

"I never was admitted much into Frederick's confidence," wrote Carlyle, naively, before he had warmed to his subject, "and I never cared very much about him." Neither indifference nor detachment, however, is evident in that vivid portrait, and while he may not have been admitted to Frederick's confidence—as indeed who was?—he has taken the world very fully into his own with regard to this "last of the kings, the one genuine figure in the Eighteenth Century."

With great diligence and ardor the young Scotsman had undertaken the introduction to English readers of the author of "Wilhelm Meister" and his more notable fellow countrymen. It was the genius of Goethe which first sanctified Germany for Carlyle; the will of the Hohenzollern sanctified it afresh. To the preacher who has chosen as his text "Might Is Right," whether the mutinous spirits to be subdued are burgomasters, nations whose proximity and unpreparedness render them an easy prey, Negroes claiming liberty, or patriots, such as Mazzini, seeking the redemption of their country, the one essential outcome is success. In the work which he had set himself to do, Frederick the Great was unquestionably, from this point of view, entirely successful. He took Silesia, he divided Poland; during his reign Prussia rose at one step from the third grade to the highest grade among the powers. These achievements alone made him, in the eyes of his biographer, "the Ablest-Man, the truest-hearted, justest, the Noblest-Man," not only worthy to be obeyed, but rightly impelling obedience. And

as this historian of the Eighteenth Century had warmth and light only for his hero-king, his hero-country, so was it also when he turned politician for his own day. As he had been waywardly unjust to Voltaire and the work of the encyclopedists, so was he to French men of letters, to France as a whole, in the Nineteenth Century.

Napoleon, judging Spain by her court, which the extravagance of the Bourbon had rendered as effete as it was unrepresentative of the people, was unrepresentative of the people, sent an invading army into the peninsula—one of those fatal military steps leading far on the way to Waterloo; Carlyle, judging France by the court of Louis Napoleon, awoke only to the evil of human weakness, blind to the evil of human strength, made a less momentous, hardly a less characteristic, error.

Carlyle, Mr. Whibley holds, was a slave not of facts, but of misconceptions. It were perhaps a truer estimate that he was actually the slave of one fundamental misconception from which the others were inevitably evolved. As has been indicated, it was this which lay at the root of his great as well as his lesser labors, his preachings, his prophecies, his blessings and his cursings; which made him approve the theft of Silesia, the world-conquest of Napoleon and, in his own day, made him acclaim the action of Governor Eyre, found him the partisan of "the South" as against "the North," and forbade him either pity or regret for the French defeat at Sedan and the subsequent Treaty of Frankfort.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—The projectors of the recent Liberty Loan assigned to publishers, booksellers, printers and allied industries the sum of \$3,000,000, which, if bought, would clear them of responsibility for a time. The returns are not all in yet, but more than \$6,000,000 worth were bought.

Two of the members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, William Stearns Davis and Mason W. Tyler, have expeditiously as well as accurately written a history of Europe during the years 1870-1914, which they have called "the Roots of the War" (The Century Company, \$1.50). For educational institutions and for the general public it will serve as a trustworthy guide.

President Wilson has gone out of the way to write a prefatory statement for E. F. Allen's "Keeping our Fighters Fit," in which the unique work of the Commission on Training Camp Activities is described, a work that is meaning much for the morale and for the physical and moral welfare of the navy and the army of the United States.

Hamlin Garland, author of "A Son of the Middle Border," which bids fair to be a classic autobiography of the era of mid-west settlement and development, is about to set forth lecturing on "Songs and Seasons of the Old-Time Border," and thus become a wandering teller of tales mingling history with folk ways.

W. H. Berry in "Aircraft in War and Commerce" (George H. Doran Co., \$1.50) has brought the record of aviation's achievements down to date, and is glowing in his prophecies as to future service.

Jack London in his story of a dog, called "Michael, Brother of Jerry," it will be recalled, attacked the cruelties practiced on animals by persons who train them for public "shows." Boston has organized a "Jack London Club" of persons pledged to absent themselves from all places of amusement during the performances of trained animals.

The point of view of an educated American Negro and former university professor, as he faces national, international and racial problems of the day, is set forth thoughtfully and often brilliantly in the collection of essays by W. F. Burghardt Du Bois, author of "The Souls of Black Folks."

To persons interested in pageantry on the historical side, the survey of English pageantry from ancient times to the present, written by Robert Wittington and published by the Harvard University Press, will be valuable.

American publishers and booksellers are being requested by responsible officials in Washington to deal rather skeptically and summarily with orders from "neutral" countries in Europe for books that deal with technical and engineering problems, and that are informing as to American methods and achievements.

From the Harvard University Press comes a most valuable little work called "A Handbook of Northern France," which has been written, so the preface states, with the approval of the geography committee, National Research Council, for those who wish to learn something of the physical characteristics of the country where much of the fighting of the great war is being done. The author is Dr. William Morris Davis, professor emeritus of geology at Harvard University, professeur agréé à l'Université de Paris, 1911-12, and chairman of the geography committee of the National Research Council.

The former Ambassador from the United States to Germany, David Jayne Hill, is about to begin publication of the reminiscences of his experiences at Potsdam and at Berlin during the years 1908-1911.

SERVICE OF ITALIAN WOMEN IN WAR TIME

"La Donna Della Nuova Italia. Maggio, 1915—Maggio, 1917." By Donna Paola (Baroncelli-Grosson). Riccardo Quinteri, Milan. Price 6 lire.

Among the many works in verse and prose, recording the achievements of those who have served their country well in the European war, surely none will be found more interesting, comprehensive and far-reaching than the present volume. On a large canvas and in considerable detail there is here given a picture of the Italian woman's response to the call to arms, which when it came found her eager and ready to serve her country, though it might not be bayonet or field gun, in trench or on Alpine height. Edited, collected and for the most part written by Donna Paola, this book with its message of devotion and loyalty will find an answering chord of sympathy wherever the cooperation of women in the last few years has been sought and acknowledged; and to those looking beyond the immediate necessity of industry, loyalty and self-sacrifice, this wholly successful entry of women into public affairs and labors, from which hitherto through law, custom, education and sentiment they have been debarred in such large measure, must come with welcome significance. The energy and devotion of the women of Italy during the present crisis may well have been taken for granted, but their extraordinary ability in originating, organizing and conducting schemes for the benefit both of the army at the front and the civilian at home—the who in such matters have in the past been allowed neither experience nor responsibility—has come as an astonishment to many.

The first pages of this stately volume are devoted to letters from leading statesmen, ministers of agriculture, finance, munitions, acknowledging in no measured terms all that has been done by the women of Italy in the prosecution of the war. It is interesting to read that, as soon as fighting began in Europe, they set to work to put their own house in order, to make practical preparations for a possible participation. The record of what they have done since May, 1915, in the words of one of their statesmen, is truly "a marvelous example of patriotism, abnegation and intelligent energy." He adds, what is very evident in the present chronicle, that in spite of baffling restrictions and disqualifications, due to the little confidence placed in their judgment and initiative, they have always sought to assist and cooperate, rather than in any degree to embarrass the political machinery.

In small ways and in big ways, in cottage, in palace, in the factory, and in the field, the women have toiled faithfully, cheerfully, late and early, with their whole heads and with their whole hearts. And to the present writer who has seen much and pondered what she has seen, there has come the certainty that out of so much labor and self-abnegation, so much experience and responsibility, there has developed a new woman in Italy whose coming is fraught with great issues for herself and for her country. Love of home and of her own kin, so often in the past the circumference of her interests, her compassion, and her labors, has been united to a love of country, at once intelligent and energetic, to what the writer calls "an almost tangible sense of responsibility." A recognition, which has been coming to women in ever increasing measure, of the rights and duties of citizenship, has not failed in the present hour to come also to the women of Italy. Donna Paola has much that is wise and helpful to say on a subject which finds in this volume such magnificent justification and encouragement and toward which the events of the last few years have been steadily leading the way.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—"Paris Through an Attic" relates the experiences of the author, A. Herbage Edwards, when studying at the Sorbonne in the half dozen days before the great war. Student life in Paris has few needs to supply beyond gayety and enjoyment of the passing hour, but one is brought close up against the contrast between now and then when one reads that the author and her husband lived on £70 a year. Messrs. Dent are the publishers.

Chatto & Windus have in the press a new work by H. G. Wells, expanded from articles recently published by him, and entitled "In the Fourth Year of the War: Anticipations of a World Peace." They are also publishing a translation by Lady Rothermere of Paul Mérat's book, written by him early in 1917, under the title of "The Book of Recitations," and an account of life on board a Thames sailing barge, called "A Floating Home," by Cyril Ionides and J. B. Atkins.

A number of MSS. in the handwriting of Hayley and Southey and of original letters of Cowper have recently come into the possession of the Cowper and Newton Museum, Olney. The letters are written to Mrs. Cowper and Mrs. Madan, the poet's aunts.

The sale of the original minute book of the meeting of the council of the Guild of Literature and Art recalls an interesting chapter in the literary history of the mid-Nineteenth Century. This minute book covers the period from June 12, 1854, to April 25, 1858, and on 26 occasions the minutes bear the signature of Charles Dickens as chairman. In addition to his signature, there are marginal notes and comments on various minutes in his hand-

writing. Today, but few literary men remember the origin of the guild, which was founded by Dickens in a moment of disgust at what he considered the unreasonably conservative attitude of the management of the Literary Fund. Dickens wished the system of grants to authors to be extended, by establishing pensions and homes for authors with which a good library should be combined. Pipe never so sweetly, his literary colleagues, with but few exceptions, refused to dance to his tune, and struck out his own pathway. He succeeded in founding some annuities, but no literary men would enter the home established at Stevenage in Herts. Not the least interesting episode in this chapter of literary history is the entry in Charles Dickens' own handwriting of a

THE HOME FORUM

The Connecticut Drive

From the home of the towering spruces.
By Connecticut's cataracts hurled,
We have come over dams and through
sulcuses.

To knock at the door of the world.
We bring you the wealth of the forest
That long in her treasure-house
stood;

We bring you a gift on the river
adrift;

We bring you the heart of the wood.

Like the horse first imprisoned and
haltered,

The river resisted our will—

Now stubborn, unmoved and unaltered,

Now hot with a passion to kill,

It foamed in white fury at Turner's.

At Miller's awoke with a roar;

Mad the race that we rode while it
chafed with its load

As it groaned with the burden it
bore.

But we conquered the turbulent river,
And we plunged from the torrent's
alarms.

To a silence that trembles forever
Over a valley of plenteous farms.
And this is the gift that we bring you,
Borne swift on Connecticut's flood—

From the land of the spruce, for the
world's ready use,

We bring you the heart of the wood.

—Douglas Malloch.

Sunrise on Pike's Peak

Suddenly we come out upon the bare summit that is covered with huge stones—their edges as sharp as if freshly quarried and dumped here from the basket of some mammoth steam plow. Below us on every side a filmy white sheet which we knew to be made of clouds; more like sea fogs they were, the sort I have seen come in from the Pacific and "pitch their tents" in the Muir woods cañons below Mt. Tamalpais. What of sky that was domed over our heads—the universe seemed so small—was a strangely dark blue ether. Then, in a flood, the sun broke over a rim or line I had not known existed, so welded had been cloud and sky...

And no Aurora, however swift her hues, however rose-colored her chariot, ever opened with rosier fingers the gates of the East. It was as if Guido Reni had been given the world for a canvas upon which to paint his fresco instead of the ceiling in the middle room of the Rospioloso Casino. Yet in a loftier, freer beauty than characterizes the sweetness of this master's brush, the sun described its course across the heavens, strewing wreaths of transfiguring sunbeams in its path.

Mae Lucy Baggs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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NEWSPAPER

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FREDERIC DIXON, EDITOR

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Macao

Foreign visitors to the ancient Portuguese city of Macao, founded during the first half of the Sixteenth Century, are delighted with its calm, quiet life, its brilliant atmosphere and lovely climate. If they cannot apply to it the words inscribed on the Alhambra, "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this; it is this," they may say with truthfulness that the dole far niente here exists in perfection." William C. Hunter writes in "Bits of Old China."

"From north to east and south the view from the town across the main estuary of the Pearl River embraces the islands of Lintin, Lantao, Sam-Kok Achow, and the Asses' Ears, of diversified forms and perennial green, the circle ending on that side with the Grand Ladrones, which form the outposts washed by the China Sea. Separated from it by another branch of the river southerly are the Taypa and Montaña, while on the west, across the inner harbor, are the Lappa, or Priest's Island, and Monkey Island,

while at the northern extremity of the harbor stands Green Island, on which are the ruins of an ancient monastery, and now favorite resort for picnic parties. The inner harbor was the early place of residence of the Portuguese, many of whose commodious buildings remain to this day. They are of vast size, of two stories; the upper ones, surrounded by broad verandas, were devoted to family use, and the ground floors were appropriated to business use, and servants' and coolies' rooms."

"The peninsula upon the extremity of which Macao is built is joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, forming a slight curve of half a mile in breadth. From its form it is called the Water Lily. Across this isthmus a wall was built from the outer bay to the head of the inner harbor, and named the Barrier, which marked the limit of the small territory granted to the use of the Portuguese. In the

center of this wall was a gate, closed in former times at night and thrown open in the morning, that the Chinese could pass through in going to the city with provisions and returning by daylight, but none of the Portuguese were permitted to go beyond it. On the top of the gate was a pavilion, or lookout, and right and left the quarters of the Chinese guard. These have long since disappeared, but the Barrier still stands."

"The most interesting object within

the walls of Macao is the Grotto of

Camoes, where he composed the

greater part of the "Lusitad."

Camoes lived at Macao, in the middle of the Sixteenth Century, he held the office of administrator of estates.

"On his passage to Goa, and near

that place, the vessel was wrecked,

and tradition says that he only saved

his manuscript of the "Lusitad" by holding it above his head with one arm

while he swam with the other. As is

well known, he subsequently returned to Portugal."

Aberfeldy a Hundred Years Ago

"As one part of the Highlands differed much from another before the leveling influence of railways and newspapers came into play, I should say at once that I write only of the Perthshire Highlands, and chiefly of the great valley threaded by the upper waters of the Tay," we read in "Old Highland Days," by John Kennedy.

"If with filial exaggeration I were to call this valley the most beautiful in Scotland, a thousand indignant voices would claim the honor for their particular Eddies. Yet who... could fail to be entranced by the mingled grandeur and beauty of the Territory of which Aberfeldy is the center? Ascend with me, from the heart of that village, the wonderful glen that inspired Robert Burns—where

"There may perhaps be something historically significant in the variety of names which were borne by the people of that locality. There are districts of the Highlands in which you will find almost all the people bearing one name, and that the name of the chief to whom at no very remote period they bore almost the relation of subjects. But in Aberfeldy and its immediate neighborhood you have many clans represented and intermingled, without a shadow of mutual jealousy or memories of the strifes and wars which made their fathers deadly enemies."

"Though they had borrowed the

"Southern shape for their clothes, our

villages certainly did not go far for

the material. For underwear we had

homemade linen. To begin with, we

grew our own flax, and every stage

in the process of manufacture was

carried on in our own village. The

lint was spun in a wet pit till it was

taken out, cleaned, and sent to the lint mill

at the burn-side. My mother did the

spinning on her own wheel, which is

still preserved. The house was very

lively in the spinning season, for a

number of other young wives brought

in their wheels, and spun in com-

pany. The linen was woven on one

of the villagers' old hand-looms;

bleached in a field just above what is

now Bank Street (well do I remember

the pains my mother took to make

her linen of an immaculate white-

ness); and finally transformed by the

same diligent hands into shirts and

sheets, which Father Time himself

could hardly wear out.... Our outer

garments came originally from the

shores of Loch Tay, into the

red sunset sky. Forests of every shade,

lively avenues, fern-fringed dells,

wide wastes of heather, towering peak

and crags, smooth river reaches, foaming

cataracts, deep gloomy gorges,

fruitful fields, a hundred lakelets

to be shaped into garments by the

mother and aunt, or by one of the

village tailors. That our stockings

were knitted by material fingers need

hardly be said. And the boots—though

you would seldom see a bairn with

either shoes or stockings on in summer—

were made by the shoemaker next door, not brought wholesale from

some manufacturing town. For our

heads, when we boys wore anything,

it was a village-made Glenarry bonnet;

and that was the headgear of the men as well. The girls and young women went generally bareheaded, while the elderly women of course

wore the neat white 'mutch'; but before our boyhood was over straw hats and bonnets were quite common. When my mother came first to Aberfeldy, in 1806, there was only one woman in the village who had a bonnet, and that was the wife of the excise-man."

In Siberia There Is No Spring to Speak Of

"The road from Verchni-Udinsk to Baikal—a two days' journey—crosses part of the northwestern border-ridge of the High Plateau—a romantic region of rolling table-land and forest-covered mountains, affording from their slopes far-reaching panoramas of fertile valleys and winding rivers, with horses and cattle on their banks, and here and there a lonely farmstead." Charles Weynon writes in "Four Thousand Miles Across Siberia."

"It was a splendid morning when I set out from Verchni-Udinsk. Only the yemscilla was with me; I had had enough of poopochiks, and was glad to be alone. The country looked extremely beautiful, for the winter had passed and summer had come. In

Siberia there is no spring to speak of.

As the sun gains strength he melts

the ice and dissipates the fog, and

then, as if the face of nature had been

touched by some magic wand, verdure

and flowers break forth from every

inch of soil, and in a few weeks the

landscape has something of tropical

luxuriance. When I left Lake Khanka,

only a month before, there was hardly

a leaf or

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918

EDITORIALS

Questionable Friendship

The perpetual use of the name of the President of the United States, by certain papers and politicians in England, as a foil for their diatribes on Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry, is very little of a compliment to Mr. Wilson, and one that the people who indulge in it may be perfectly certain is entirely offensive to him. Mr. Wilson has seen far too much of politics not to know exactly what such compliments are worth, and he is perfectly aware that if tomorrow he should offend any of these speakers or writers they would not hesitate for one moment to convert their praise into blame. The great statesmen of the world have always seen through this sort of camouflage. "See," said a sycophant to the great Oliver, one day, as he was riding into London, "how the people throng the streets to look at you!" "Nothing like the crowd that would come to see me hanged," was Cromwell's short and devastating reply.

The fact is that Mr. Wilson is far too big a man to take any pleasure out of the "Hosannas" of the gadflies of the present Ministry. He has no doubt a memory of sufficient length to remind him of something William of Orange once remarked, in precisely similar circumstances, to those which drew Cromwell's vitriolic comment, and that is, that "Hosanna!" is merely the obverse of the coin which carries "Crucify!" on the reverse, and his memory is also, no doubt, good enough to remind him that the "Hosannas" he is now receiving from these quarters in London were once showered over the then sacrosanct head of Mr. Lloyd George, who is in receipt of the "Crucify!" today. Almost at the moment, indeed, when a London pacifist paper was engaged in making the discovery that Mr. Wilson would never have dealt so cavalierly with the letter to "My Dear Sixtus," the spokesman of the writer of that letter, the Prime Minister of Hungary, was publicly explaining that "essential parts of that letter were twisted and forged, and had so been falsified." Therefore the paper in question is in the unhappy position either of crediting Mr. Wilson with an ability to be deceived by an entirely worthless document, which was falsified by Prince Sixtus himself or by the President of the French Republic, or else it is representing the President of the United States as being willing to negotiate with a body of people who do not regard their own word seriously enough, not to repudiate it the moment it suits their purpose. Indeed, if the London paper will read some of Mr. Wilson's speeches, it will discover that he has already explained himself, in tolerably clear language, on this very point.

After the London paper comes the Irish Parliamentary Party genially suggesting an appeal to the United States, through its President, "to urge Great Britain to apply to Ireland the principle of self-determination." Now that happens to have been the precise view taken by the Southern States in the war with the North, and the Irish Parliamentary Party must be perfectly aware of the answer Mr. Lincoln returned to that proposal, and of the attitude which his country has held upon it ever since. Besides, when it comes to a policy of self-determination, it is a little hard to know where to draw the line. For instance, the Northern Protestant counties of Ireland are fully determined that self-determination is to be adopted by them as well as by the South, and they have determined that they are going to stand outside the "Union of Hearts," which the self-determinists of the South are insistent on determining for them whether they like it or not.

Now these efforts to use the President of the United States for political ends, if they were met by the opponents of the Irish Parliamentary Party and of the London paper in the same spirit, would utterly destroy Mr. Wilson's usefulness to the allied cause by making him a center of party warfare in the United Kingdom, instead of what he has every right to be considered, a loyal and faithful ally whose counsel, when desired, is always at the disposal of his allies. In these circumstances it is, therefore, rather surprising to find the leaders of the Liberal Party steering perilously near the same shoals in an effort to criticize Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman have, apparently, as complete a want of faith in the President of the French Republic and the Prime Minister in London, as they profess to have faith in the President of the United States, and they may be sure that Mr. Wilson will be the very first person to understand exactly what such a compliment is worth. In the debate of last Thursday, which was initiated by Mr. Runciman, the whole implication of that gentleman's speech lay in the suggestion that France and England had thrown down the offer of the Emperor of Austria without even consulting Mr. Wilson. Now the objection to this suggestion is a very simple one. It consists, first, in the fact that the Emperor Karl's letter was conveyed to M. Poincaré under the seal, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, of the strictest secrecy, and without permission to convey the contents to anybody but King George and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. At the same time Mr. Runciman's question permitted Mr. Balfour to make clear to him something most other people have always been perfectly aware of, and that is that Mr. Balfour has absolutely no political secrets from the President of the United States, for whom he entertains the greatest respect, and with whom he is on terms of warm friendship. In short, all that Mr. Balfour himself knew, and was in a position to confide to Mr. Wilson, was confided to Mr. Wilson long ago, so that it is a pity that Mr. Runciman should have adopted an attitude which, whether intended or not, assumes a lack of confidence and cordiality between the Government in London and the Government in Washington.

More surprising still perhaps was the attitude of Mr.

Asquith, who seems of late to have lost his usually marvelous clarity of judgment and discrimination. The whole House was glad, he explained, to learn from Mr. Balfour that no secrets of any kind were being kept from President Wilson, since only through complete mutual confidence was it possible to carry on the struggle they were waging. Now Mr. Asquith was apparently ignorant of some things known to much smaller men, when he implied that, up to the time of Mr. Balfour's reply, he had been doubtful of Mr. Balfour's attitude towards Mr. Wilson. Why he should have been doubtful of something which is fully known to the man in the street, it is difficult to say, and it is perfectly certain that he would have experienced no trouble in learning the truth from Mr. Balfour by simply asking him privately. But here again, as in the case of Mr. Runciman, as in the case of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and as in the case of The Daily News, there emerges the determination to use Mr. Wilson as a stalking horse against Mr. Lloyd George's Government. Now Mr. Lloyd George's Government may not meet with the approval of any of the people engaged in criticizing it, but that is no reason why they should drag Mr. Wilson's name into their criticisms of the British Government. Mr. Wilson would unquestionably be the very first to pray to be saved from friendship of this nature. Mr. Wilson personally knows Mr. Balfour, and he knows Mr. Balfour's admiration of and friendship for him, and therefore he must regret all such references as distinctly offensive instead of felicitous. The time is coming when Mr. Wilson may take his place, with the other arbiters, in some great peace council which will profoundly affect the future of the world. If he is to fill this part with its utmost effect, he must hold the confidence of all the allied nations taking part in it. But what sort of confidence does the London paper, the Irish Parliamentary Party, Mr. Runciman, or Mr. Asquith imagine they are gaining for Mr. Wilson in the British Empire by representing him as slighted or ignored by the British Government, or by trying to entangle him in purely domestic questions in the United Kingdom? It is fortunate that such a use of the President's name is foredoomed to failure, for if it were not, it would make Mr. Wilson a party question not only in the United Kingdom but in France.

No Crippling of the Convoy Fleet

THE United States and its allies have been waiting patiently, during more than a year, for the Emergency Fleet Corporation to build ships to insure the transportation of men, munitions, and supplies across the Atlantic at the rate necessary to the winning of the war. The disappointments have been many and inexcusable. Only now are vessels leaving the ways in anything like a satisfactory number. Only now are the immensely costly shipyards, constructed largely at the expense of delay in actual shipbuilding, beginning to show returns for the time and money spent upon them. And no sooner have they begun to give promise of reaching an encouraging point of production than the apparently inevitable "hitch" is once more reported.

The latest complication in the merchant marine program is revealed in a statement by officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that the construction of 180 merchant ships at the Hog Island yards, to quote a Washington dispatch, "cannot be completed on schedule time, because of a decision by the Navy Department to decline a request from the Fleet Corporation to furnish turbine engines for these vessels." That is to say, all other reasons and excuses for delaying merchant vessel construction having disappeared, it is now suddenly discovered that the 180 transport hulls which Hog Island promises soon to put into the water will not be able to go to sea for lack of engines, unless the Navy Department shall delay destroyer production in order to supply them with turbines. What a proposition!

The Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are attached to the War Department, not to the Navy Department; yet the Navy Department has, on several occasions, drawn upon its resources to help the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation out of difficulties from which competent management would have saved them. The position of the Navy Department, according to the dispatch referred to, is that, as the turbines available are to be placed in new destroyers, which are urgently needed for convoy and patrol work, it would be unwise to permit delay in the completion of the destroyer building program.

The Secretary of the Navy has been as clear-sighted in the matter of providing turbines for destroyers as in other respects. "The additional facilities we have for building turbines," he says, in a statement issued in this connection, "are what we have created. Foreseeing that we would be short of machinery unless then existing facilities were promptly extended, we took steps when the new destroyer program was adopted to provide additional facilities." And he adds these significant words: "The entire program hinges on our ability to get turbines when needed and as hulls are launched."

This is as true of merchant as of naval ship construction. The engine is an essential part of the ship. The ship is not ready until it is engined. When one talks about a completed ship one is supposed to be talking about a ship that is in full readiness for a voyage. No ship, especially no steamship, unprovided with proper and adequate machinery, is prepared to go into commission. Josephus Daniels, a landsman of small experience in mechanics, saw this instinctively, and supplied himself in advance with machinery for his new naval vessels; strange that the numerous captains of the sea, and of industry, who have had to do with the merchant fleet, should habitually overlook details of paramount importance. If Mr. Schwab is not providing himself with turbines, he is following in the line of his predecessors in the management of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They were always short of the essential thing. Ships without engines, under Mr. Schwab, will be as worthless as ships on paper, under Mr. Denman or any of the others.

The Navy Department, very properly and very wisely,

holds that the transports to be constructed at Hog Island and elsewhere would be without adequate protection unless they were convoyed by destroyers. To turn over to Mr. Schwab turbines intended for destroyers, that he might put them into transports, would be to leave the products of his shipyards to the tender mercy of the German submarines. The Secretary hits the nail squarely on the head when he says, referring to the facilities for turbines, "If we turned these facilities over to the War Department or the Shipping Board, the completion of destroyers would be delayed. This, we think, would be a great mistake, and I could not agree to the delay. Destroyers are the paramount thing, and we could not consent to delay a single minute."

Mr. Schwab proposes to appeal to the President for a reversal of Mr. Daniels' ruling. It is not to be conceived that he will obtain it. The nation would not stand for it. Crippling the convoy fleet would mean the crippling of the entire transport service. Unprotected merchantmen can be of no value to the United States or to the Allies. The proposition to take from the navy turbines needed for destroyers is, to say the least, preposterous.

It is not necessary that the convoy service shall be hampered in the least in order that the merchant fleet shall be engined. What is necessary is that the Emergency Fleet Corporation shall at once provide, as the Navy Department has, for an expansion of its engine-building facilities. It can undoubtedly get its turbines from private constructors, if it cannot build them itself. It should long ago have made provision for an adequate supply of them. That it has not done so is only another evidence of the slipshod manner in which its business has been conducted, assuming that there has been no other cause for this and similar exhibitions of negligence, if negligence is not too charitable a term.

In no event should the nation permit its transatlantic convoy fleet to be weakened. Germany would like nothing better than that its U-boats might have freedom to meet and sink the new American merchant marine. There is as great and as urgent need for destroyers as for transports. It cannot be possible that Mr. Schwab does not see this plainly.

Raemaekers

THE Dutch cartoonist, whose sketches of "Schrecklichkeit" are now appearing in newspapers in the United States, has made mental neutrality impossible for everyone who believes that he has a message. It is a trite saying now that for the Allies Raemaekers, who was almost unknown before the war, is as good as an army corps, or that the Germans would rather lose a great battle if, by that loss, they could lay hands on the artist-Dutchman. It cannot be too often reiterated, however, that the reason why "Kultur" has placed a high price upon him is not merely because, with brutal frankness, he has depicted Germany as the Cain of nations, but because there is no gainsaying the inexorable truth embodied in his cartoons.

Louis Raemaekers spent his early years at Roermond, in Holland, and afterward studied art in Amsterdam and Brussels. Before the war he was living quietly with his family in Haarlem, the heart of tulip-land, where he was contentedly painting the canals, cattle, and windmills of his beloved Dutch countryside. Four days after the war began, he drew his first cartoon, "Christendom After Twenty Centuries." He investigated the horrors in Belgium personally; since then, his chief thought has been of the war and how best to aid the cause of the Allies. His early cartoons appeared in the *Telegraaf* of Amsterdam, and at once attracted general attention. From the outset his works revealed something more than the humorous or ironical power of the caricaturist; they showed that behind the mere pictorial comment on the war was a man who thought and wrought with a deep and uncompromising conviction as to right and wrong. The leading newspapers, first of Holland, then of the Continent and England, reproduced his sketches. Quick to recognize the significance of his work, the German authorities did all in their power to suppress it, and, failing in this, used every form of intrigue at hand to silence him. They charged him with endangering Dutch neutrality; they put a price on his head, and he was continually threatened with the vengeance of the Central Powers. Then Raemaekers removed with his family to a suburb of London. The English public accorded him a warm welcome. Great crowds thronged the galleries where his cartoons were exhibited. Later, in Paris, he was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor and was given a reception at the Sorbonne, which is said to be the highest purely intellectual honor Europe can confer.

He has a wonderful record for industry, for he has drawn more than 600 cartoons since the war began. There is scarcely a phase of it, political, military, or naval, on which his brush and pencil have not made their comment, and a line once placed is seldom altered.

To understand Raemaekers fully, one must first understand the Germans. Civilization expects implicit obedience to the accepted code by all its devotees. Now, some of us have had a mental picture of the Germans, surviving from long, long ago, as a peacefully inclined, industrious folk, as students, philosophers, and profound and earnest thinkers, as organized, efficient merchants, and domesticated men and women. But we did not understand the modern German, and, so soon as the war broke out and we began to reason from cause to effect, our appraisal of German ideals received a rude shock. We found "Kultur" in place of the familiar type, and one supreme man at the head of a caste using the people like pawns, teaching them the gospel of hate, and employing every material force at hand to achieve the destruction of other nations for the sake of national glorification and the aggrandizement of the German state. We found a people turned universal enemy, using war as a means to break down the morale of whole nations and as an agent of mendacity, misrepresentation, wholesale cruelty, and ruthless conquest.

Raemaekers revolted at once. He showed sheer, unadulterated facts in picture, drawn as it were with the point of a sword, or a bayonet. He showed that in face of "Kultur" no one could be neutral. There is no mistaking

Raemaekers. No matter what its form, he loathes "Kultur," and against the dark background of evil he causes to stand out the nobility, endurance, and sublimity of the objects of "Kultur's" persecution, the sacredness of the allied cause. Never for a moment is he in doubt that that cause will succeed. Victory to him is inevitable. For that view he is more than an encouragement to the world: he is an inspiration, as much an inspiration as though the war had long since ceased and he were recording in bronze and marble the glorious victory of civilization, instead of merely presenting us with the first rough sketch.

Notes and Comments

THE Secretary of War of the United States has displayed an amazing misapprehension of the fitness of things in appointing to assist the Attorney-General in the inquiry into the aircraft scandal three gentlemen prominently attached to the Aircraft Board and the Signal Service, the two bodies under investigation. The reason advanced for such a remarkable choice of assistants for Mr. Gregory is that these gentlemen are possessed of a vast amount of knowledge concerning the aircraft breakdown and its cause. This is doubtless true, and the information they can furnish, if they will, should be of great value to the government. But people who have information to impart about the alleged misconduct of official bodies with which they themselves have been prominently identified, and for which they themselves may be held in a measure responsible, are usually summoned as witnesses, not as assistants to the prosecution, or to sit on the jury. However, not what Mr. Baker has done, but what Charles E. Hughes thinks and does about what the Secretary of War has done, is the point of real interest at the present hour.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE of London is responsible for the statement that, sixteen years ago, at a dinner in London, M. Santos-Dumont said that the time would come when we should have aerial guards, as well as foot guards and horse guards. Most people laughed at his prediction. But he showed himself truly wise when he declared that aircraft would be the masters of the submarine, though he was probably referring to dirigibles rather than aeroplanes. What the latter can do in war is being proved every day. What they will do when the war is over, in the way of enlarging men's knowledge of the clouds, the earth, the birds, and the regions above the clouds, can yet only be surmised.

Now that aeroplane mail service between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington has been inaugurated, after weeks of preparation, and it appears that the Government is serious about it, it would seem to be time for some one to explain the purpose of the scheme, and why, in an emergency like the present, aviators, mechanics, aeroplanes, and other equipment urgently needed on the battle front should be occupied in an interesting, but not essential, business which can be done better in many respects by train. It is said that twelve machines are to be used in the service. If they are machines that are capable of war service, it would seem that they should be engaged in it. If they are not, there is little, if any, apparent excuse for their manufacture, except possibly as practice machines; and if this is given as the reason for their use in this kind of work, it should be explained how a military aviator can learn the things he has to know, in order to win air battles, in a machine that presumably is not suited for fighting, and in a sedate sort of activity that apparently does not offer the kind of training he needs.

ONE is tempted to think that Lord Bryce must be almost bewildered by the myriad proposals and criticisms concerning his proposed reform of the House of Lords. He seems to have hit the nail on the head for most people by his definite rejection of the idea that any peer shall henceforth sit in the Lords by hereditary right alone, except the royal dukes; but there his happy "hits" appear to end. One critic wishes the "federal idea" to be taken into consideration; another the balance of parties to be always identical with that of the House of Commons and the proposed twelve-year term dropped; another demands a proportional representation for the Labor Party; while others insist, not only upon dropping the bishops and the ex-officio members, but also the peers. A House of Lords without a lord! What next? And a critic has dared to supply the answer: Women members of the House of Lords!

THE expert riveter no sooner wins distinction than the honors are snatched away from him by one still more expert with the hammer. Thus, Charles Knight, of the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who drove home 4875 rivets two and five-eighths inches long in nine hours, was completely distanced, within a day, by J. J. Briggs, of the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Brooklyn, who drove 7864 seven-eighths rivets into place in seven hours and a half, or one every three and a half seconds. It is now time to learn from the Thames and the Clyde again. And at the same time more should be heard concerning variation of conditions.

THE Emperor Karl of Austria visited Sofia, the other day, and the Tsar Ferdinand spoke with special satisfaction of the numerous ties between the Dual Monarchy and Bulgaria. The only real tie that binds them is the stolen Serbian territory, but, if the Bulgarians wait long enough, the tie will be so close that it will be difficult for anyone to know where Austria-Hungary begins and Bulgaria leaves off. In the meantime, however, the Allies may do a little untiring on their own account.

SOME will be disposed to think that the Federal Trade Commission is, perhaps, venturing upon thin ice when it undertakes to regulate the great yeast concerns, especially in regard to the advancing prices charged in this industry. If justification for a rise is to be found anywhere, these people will very likely argue, it should be found in yeast.